

THE  
**LITERARY PANORAMA**  
FOR AUGUST, 1812.

NATIONAL  
AND  
**PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,**  
*PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.*

**POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.**

**OBSERVATIONS ON THE POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, AS ASCERTAINED BY THE OFFICIAL RETURNS OF 1811.—ALSO ON THE MODES OF OBTAINING THE ENUMERATION COMPRISED IN THE REPORT, &c.**

[Ordered to be printed by the Hon. House of Commons.]

Questions addressed to the **OVERSEERS** in England; and to the **SCHOOLMASTERS** in Scotland; who are respectively required to take an account of the resident Population, by proceeding from house to house on the twenty-seventh day of May one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and on the days immediately subsequent thereto, if one day shall not be sufficient; and they are also required to specify in writing the name of the parish or place in the schedule, and whether it be usually called a parish, township, tything, quarter, or by what other denomination.

1st. How many **INHABITED HOUSES** are there in your parish, township, or place; and by how many **FAMILIES** are they occupied?

2d. How many houses are now building, and therefore *not yet inhabited*?

3d. How many other houses are *uninhabited*?

4th. What number of families in your parish, township, or place, are chiefly employed in and maintained by agriculture; how many families are chiefly employed in and maintained by trade, manufactures, or handicraft; and how many families are not comprised in either of the two preceding classes?

N. B. The total number of families in answer to this question, must correspond with the number of families in answer to the 1st question.

5th. How many persons (including children of whatever age) are there actually found within the limits of your parish, township, or place, at the time of taking this account, distinguishing males and females, and *exclusive* of men actually serving in His Majesty's regular forces, in the old militia, or in any *embodied* local militia, and *exclusive* of seamen either in His Majesty's service or belonging to registered vessels?

6th. Referring to the number of persons in 1801, to what cause do you attribute any remarkable difference in the number at present?

7th. Are there any other matters, which you may think it necessary to remark, in explanation of your answers to any of the preceding questions?

The question regarding "**UNINHABITED HOUSES**" was divided, for the sake of distinguishing unfinished houses, and "*therefore not yet inhabited*," from houses uninhabited from any other cause.

The propriety of distinguishing new houses, an indication of prosperity,—from houses in decay, or uninhabited from any other cause authorizing an opposite inference,—needs no explanation;—and the question of 1801 relating to the occupations of *persons*, was found in practice not to be such as insured uniformity in the answers to it. In some instances, a householder seemed to understand that the *females* of his family, his children, and servants, ought to be classed with himself; but generally these appear to have been referred to the third class, as being neither agricultural nor commercial: insomuch that in some places, where the population was known to be almost entirely agricultural, the returns of 1801 do not assign above a third part to that class; and in commercial towns a similar paucity of persons employed in trade is sometimes observable.

On the whole, it may be said, that in the formation of the abstract nothing occurred to create a wish for any further alteration of the question regarding occupations, excepting only the insertion of a few words to settle in what class miners, fishermen, and those employed in inland navigation, ought to be placed.

In the answers respecting the families employed in agriculture, a remarkable proof occurred of the difficulty of putting any question which shall be universally understood. In some places the *occupiers* of land, but not *labourers* in agriculture, are supposed to belong to that class; in other places exactly the contrary.

The subject of classification may be dis-

missed by stating, that the third or negative class appears to consist chiefly of superannuated labourers, and widows resident in small tenements; this may serve to shew that scarcely any information can be drawn from the numbers which appear in the third or negative class: from the two former classes, and especially the agricultural, important inferences may with confidence be deduced.

*Enumeration of 1801 compared with 1811.*

	POPULATION 1801.			Increase	POPULATION 1811.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
England .....	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434	1,207,393	4,575,763	4,963,064	9,538,827
Wales .....	2,7178	284,368	541,546	70,242	291,633	320,155	611,788
Scotland .....	734,581	864,487	1,599,068	206,620	826,191	979,497	1,805,688
Army, Navy, &c....	470,593	—	470,598	169,902	640,500	—	640,500
Totals .....	5,450,292	5,492,354	10,942,646	1,654,157	6,334,087	6,262,716	12,596,803

The number of males composing the ARMY, NAVY, &c. includes the regular army, the artillery, and the British regular militia, all according to the returns to Parliament in 1811; but the regiments of local militia, which were embodied for training and exercise on the 27th May 1811, have been ascribed to their respective counties. With the navy are included the royal marines: and to all these are added the seamen employed in navigating registered vessels.

Thus the absolute INCREASE of the population from 1801 to 1811, appears to be one million six hundred and fifty-four thousand, or about fifteen in a hundred; or, setting aside the increase of the army and navy, the population of England appears to have increased fourteen and a half per cent.; Wales and Scotland thirteen per cent.

The leading division of England into shires or counties appears to have been established by our Saxon ancestors about a thousand years ago; many of the counties being mentioned in history before the extinction of the Saxon Heptarchy.

The further division of the southern parts of England into hundreds is also unquestionably of Saxon origin, and probably in imitation of similar districts which existed in their parent country: but in what manner the name was applied is not certain. At least one hundred (which in Saxon numeration means one hundred and twenty†) free men,

householders, answerable for each other, may be supposed originally to have been found in each hundred; for that the hundreds were originally regulated by the population is evident from the great number of hundreds in the counties first peopled by the Saxons. Thus Kent and Sussex at the time when Domesday Book was compiled, each contained more than sixty hundreds, as they do at present. In Lancashire, a county of greater area than either, there are no more than six hundreds,—in Cheshire, seven; and upon the whole, so irregular is this distribution of territory, that while several hundreds do not exceed a square mile in area, nor one thousand persons in population, the hundreds of Lancashire average at three hundred square miles in area, and the population contained in one of them (Salford Hundred) is above 250,000.

This striking irregularity seems to have been felt as an inconvenience as early as the time of Henry VIII.\* when a remedy was attempted by ordaining divisions (called also *limits* or *circuits*) which still exist (more or less manifestly) in most of the English counties. These *divisions* appear to have been formed by a junction of small hundreds, or a partition of large hundreds, as convenience required in each particular case, and are recognized in subsequent acts† which regard the maintenance and relief of the poor.

But time, which had caused the irregularity of the ancient hundreds, gradually has the same effect on more modern arrangements; so that to alter the names or limits of the an-

pro CXX.—*Domesday Book*, Vol. 1. p. 336.  
In Civ. Line.

\* 22<sup>o</sup> Hen. VIII. c. 12. A. D. 1531.

† 43<sup>o</sup> Eliz. and 12-13<sup>o</sup> Car. II.

\* Tacitus seems to describe a hundred-court very exactly: *Eliguntur et principes qui iura per pagos vicosque reddunt: centeni singulis ex plebe comites, concilium simul et iuctoritas, adsumt.—De Morib. German.*

† Numerus Anglice computatur 1 cent.

cient hundreds would really be equivalent to inventing and learning a new and changeable language, instead of retaining in use that which has been established for ages. An instance of the inconvenience of such reform occurs in Wales, several of the counties of which were created by act of parliament in 1535, and the ancient districts called *cantrœs* and *commots* were altered into hundreds by virtue of a commission under the great seal for that purpose; but the alteration was attended with much unexpected difficulty, three years, and afterwards three years further, being allowed for it by subsequent acts of parliament; and after all this deliberation, the new counties and hundreds exhibit more instances of indistinct boundary, that is, of parishes and townships not conterminous with the county or hundred, than do the ancient counties; while the abolished *cantrœs* and *commots* are not yet quite forgotten, and occasionally cause some confusion.

In the northern counties, formerly exposed to hostile invasion, *wards* and *wapentakes* stand in place of hundreds.

The *lathes* of Kent and the *rapes* of Sussex, are very ancient divisions.

Corporate towns and some others have a peculiar jurisdiction, and really are not in any hundred. The degree of separation and exemption varies infinitely, as might be expected, and cannot be reduced to any general rule, being indeed sometimes a subject of litigation. Hence the strict propriety of placing many cities and towns at the end of the respective counties:—and for the sake of comparison, other towns, which have risen into importance since the disuse of granting charters and immunities, although these towns are for every purpose included within some hundred of the county. The metropolis presents an unusual difficulty, as extending into two counties.

There are in England and Wales about 550 parishes which are known to extend into two counties, or into more than one hundred or other jurisdiction; every one of these places creates a danger of *duplicate entry*. The orthography of the names of places is too little settled, and many names identically the same occur too often, to permit any certain recognition of the same place.

The country parishes of England (in the modern sense of the word *parish*) seem originally to have been of the same extent and limits as the several manors; nor could it well be otherwise, because when it became settled, during the ninth and tenth centuries, that tythe was generally due to the church, every lord of an independent manor would of course appoint a clergyman of his own chusing, or make a donation of his tythes to some religious community. Hence the parochial division of England appears to have been nearly

the same as now established, in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, which was compiled in the reign of King Edward the First. (A. D. 1288—1292.)

In the towns indeed there is considerable variation, personal tythes having been much more productive before the reformation of religion than afterwards, and consequently a greater number of clergymen maintained in populous places. Thus the city of London (within and without the walls, but not including the borough of Southwark) which now reckons one hundred and eight parishes, forming no more than seventy-two ecclesiastical benefices, had at that time one hundred and forty; Norwich in like manner is reduced from seventy parishes to thirty-seven, and other ancient cities in proportion: a sufficient indication that the number of *parishes* in towns was formerly suffered to increase in proportion to the population: and besides that personal tythes and dues must always have been in a great degree voluntary, it appears from the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, that the profits accruing from one and the same parish were not confined to one spiritual person, nor even to one religious house or community. Under such circumstances, it is not likely that town-parishes were anciently limited either in number or extent; but the conflicting rights of tythe owners, and the perambulations ordained by the canon law, must have settled the boundaries of country parishes much earlier.

In later times the boundary of every parish has been settled with precision, and indeed rendered immutable by any authority short of a special legislative enactment. This exactness has been produced by the laws for the maintenance and relief of the poor, whose claims on a parish being regulated by their legal settlement in it, and the assessment or poor rate, which takes place in consequence, being levied according to the property of the other inhabitants, a double motive for ascertaining the boundary of a parish continually subsists, and was frequently a subject of litigation after the poor laws first became burdensome.

At that time the parishes of the northern counties were found to be much too large for the due administration of the poor laws, which must always be founded upon a personal knowledge of the situation and character of every one applying for relief. Thirty or forty square miles is there no unusual area of a parish.

In attempting an arrangement of this kind, comprehending the whole kingdom, the question, *What is a parish?* has often occurred, and has been found not easily determinable. It has been asserted, that a parochial chapel is that which hath the privileges of administering the sacraments (especially that of bap-

tism) and the office of burial. "For the liberties of baptism and sepulture are the true distinct parochial rights; and if any new oratory had acquired and enjoyed this immunity, then it differed not from a parish church. And till the year 1300, in all trials of the rights of particular churches, if it could be proved that any chapel had a custom for free baptism and burial, such place was adjudged to be a parochial church."\* But however true this may have been at the time when parishes were originally formed,—in the present sense of the word *parish*, it is evidently fallacious, inasmuch as almost every chapel of ease would thereby constitute a separate parish: and in the various degrees of the dependence of chapels on their mother churches (as some rule must be adhered to) it has been deemed safe to assume, that where the curate is appointed and removable by the incumbent of the mother church, and more certainly where church-rates still continue to be paid towards the repair of such church, the chapelry is not parochial. On the other hand, a *perpetual* curacy has not been struck out of the list of parishes merely because the curate is appointed by the incumbent of the mother church, his permanent tenure (especially if the curacy has been augmented under the laws which direct the distribution of Queen Anne's bounty) seeming to alter the case materially.

Parishes and parochial chapelries in England and Wales may safely be taken at ..... 10,674

The number of places in England and Wales, of which the population is distinctly stated in the present abstract, is ..... 15,741

The number of parishes in Scotland is 921; of population returns is ..... 1,005

Besides parishes and their tythings or townships, there are many places not contained within the limits of any parish, and thence called *extra-parochial*; and from some of these, returns of their population are not easily procurable. They are found usually to have been the site of religious houses or of ancient castles, the owners of which did not permit any interference with their authority within their own limits; and in rude times, the existence of such exemptions from the general government of the kingdom is not surprising. At present the case is widely different; and there seems to be no good reason for permitting extra-parochial places still to avoid sharing the burdens borne by the rest of the community. Thus an extra-parochial place enjoys a virtual exemption from maintaining the poor, because there is no overseer on whom a magistrate's order may be served; from the militia laws, because there is no

constable to make returns; from repairing the highways, because there is no surveyor: besides all which, the inhabitants have a chance of escaping from direct taxation of every kind.

The number of such places is not inconsiderable, though difficult to be discovered; the present volume exhibits about 200 of them; and the subject is the more worthy of attention, inasmuch as the acquisition of new land, whether by reclaiming forests, drainage of fens, or embankment from the sea, furnishes frequent occasion for endeavouring even now to establish extra-parochial immunities.

Districts of larger extent may be found, which, under the name of *liberties* interrupt the general course of law as affecting hundreds, in like manner as extra-parochial places that of parishes. In Dorsetshire, where this inconvenience chiefly prevails, the grants of some of these *liberties* are dated as late as the reign of Henry VIII. and even of Elizabeth.

The number of parishes which extend into more counties, or into more hundreds than one, is 134, scarcely any county not affording an instance, and some having parishes intermixed with every surrounding county. Several of the hundreds are so strangely scattered that they might be advantageously merged in others, as from the conjoint name of some hundreds seems formerly to have been done.

The enumeration of the whole population may be considered as complete, no place being known finally to have omitted making return.

The proportion of the sexes remains much the same as in 1801, being nearly as ten males to eleven females of the resident population, and nearly equal in the general total. The increase of the military, and of sailors, has indeed increased the number of males; but it is obvious that this increase has not been entirely furnished by Great Britain, many natives of Ireland, as well as foreigners, being included in the army, in the navy, and among those who navigate registered shipping.

#### PARISH REGISTER ABSTRACT.

The second object of the Population Acts of 1801 and 1811 was to ascertain the increase or diminution of the population by means of the Parish Registers; and to effect this object certain questions were appointed to be answered by the officiating minister of every church and chapel in England and Wales. The former Population Act extended to Scotland also; but it appeared in that country, only 99 returns having been received in consequence of the Act of 1801: so that it was useless to repeat that part of it.

\* Dodge Pars. Coun. P. 1. c. 12.

The questions respecting the Parish Registers were as follows :

1st. What was the number of baptisms and burials in your parish, township, or place, in the several years 1801, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; distinguishing males from females?

2d. What has been the number of marriages in your parish, township, or place, in the several years 1801, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10?

3d. Are there any matters, which you think it necessary to remark, in explanation of your answers to either of the preceding questions; especially, Whether any and what annual average number of baptisms, burials, and marriages, may (in your opinion) take place in your parish, without being entered in the Parish Register?

Parish Registers have been established in England ever since the Reformation.

When it was enacted in the Reign of Henry VIII. that the Church of England should be no longer subject to the Pope, Thomas Cromwell was appointed the King's Vicegerent for Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; and in that capacity issued certain *Injunctions* to the Clergy in the year 1538.

One of these *Injunctions* ordains that every officiating minister shall, for every church, keep a book, wherein he shall register every marriage, christening, and burial; and the *Injunction* goes on to direct the manner and time of making the entries in the Register-Book weekly; any neglect therein being made penal:—and in the first year of Edward VI. (anno 1547) all episcopal authority was suspended for a time, while the ecclesiastical visitors then appointed went through the several dioceses to enforce divers injunctions, and among others that respecting parish registers.

This injunction was again repeated in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, who also appointed a protestation to be made by the clergy, in which, among other things, they promised to keep the register-book in a proper manner.

The canons of the church of England, which are now in force, date their authority from the beginning of the reign of James I. (anno 1603). One of them prescribes very minutely in what manner entries are to be made in the parish registers; herein reciting the *Injunction* of 1538, and ordering an attested copy of the register of each successive year to be annually transmitted to the bishop of the diocese or his chancellor, and to be preserved in the said bishop's registry.

This canon also contains a retrospective clause, appointing that the ancient registers so far as they could be procured, but especially since the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, should be copied into a parchment

book, to be provided by every parish. This wise regulation appears to have been carried into full effect at the time; so that the ancient parish registers now extant, usually commence with that Queen's reign, and some of them earlier, quite as far back as the date of the original injunction.

Many inconveniences having arisen from the undue solemnization and registry of marriages, an act was passed in the 26. Geo. II. “for the better preventing of Clandestine Marriages,” which directs a certain formula for the registry of marriages, to be attested and signed by the minister officiating, the persons, married, and two or more witnesses; and declares any erasure or mutilation of the marriage register, or any false entry therein, to be *felony without benefit of clergy*, which implies a capital offence: nor can a marriage be legally solemnized in any chapel consecrated since this law was made. A retrospective relaxation of the act in this particular case took place in 1781, under an act by which marriages already solemnized in such chapels were declared to be valid; but the registers of such marriages were ordered to be forthwith removed to the parish church.

Particular care was taken, by marking the name of every supposed benefice and curacy on a set of county maps, and for checking the returns by that criterion, as well as by all other authorities which could be obtained. This was a labour of some months; and in pursuance of the then object in view, more than 2,100 applications were made to officiating clergymen, or in default of answer from them, to the respective overseers, whose names were known from the enumeration schedules. These applications produced 857 returns.

The non-return of a parish register was found in some cases to arise from the want of a church.

Many chapels have been found on enquiry to have no register, or only a temporary register annually incorporated in that of the mother church.

The number of parish register returns really obtained in 1801 was 10,643: or 516 less than are entered in the present volume.

For the duplicate returns of 1801,—and for the additional returns and Dissenters' returns of 1811,—the annual average number of baptisms, burials, and baptisms, for the last ten years (1801—1810) being next ascertained, the former were deducted from the latter: the balance remaining to be added to the general summary of 1801: and this process may be safely carried throughout the whole of the last century; as a twentieth part of the parish registers indiscriminately taken will of course exhibit nearly the same ratio of increase as the other nineteen parts.

The Annual Average Number of such Additional Baptisms (9,181), Burials (6,250), and Marriages (1,626), is as *One in Thirty-two* of the Average Number of Baptisms from 1801 to 1810; as *One in Twenty-nine* of the Burials; and as *One in Fifty* of the Marriages: and Additions in these proportions have accordingly been made to the Numbers appearing in the Parish-Register Abstract of 1801; as appears in the following Table: which, for convenience, is made to extend to the present time.

YEAR	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.		
	Parish- Register Abstract of 1801.	Addi- tional.	Corrected TOTAL.	Parish- Register Abstract of 1801.	Addi- tional.	Corrected TOTAL.	Parish- Register Abstract of 1801.	Addi- tional.	Corrected TOTAL.
1700	152,540 + 4,767 = 157,307			132,728 + 4,577 = 137,305			—		
1710	139,279 + 4,356 = 143,735			140,308 + 4,838 = 145,146			—		
1720	155,060 + 4,846 = 159,906			160,424 + 5,532 = 165,956			—		
1730	161,468 + 5,046 = 166,514			176,493 + 6,086 = 182,579			—		
1740	168,957 + 5,280 = 174,237			166,973 + 5,758 = 172,731			—		
1750	180,184 + 5,632 = 185,816			154,636 + 5,334 = 160,020			—		
1760	187,068 + 5,846 = 192,914			155,637 + 5,367 = 161,004			56,714 + 1,134 = 57,848		
1770	206,960 + 6,467 = 213,427			174,383 + 6,013 = 180,396			61,464 + 1,226 = 62,693		
1780	221,562 + 6,799 = 228,361			191,736 + 6,612 = 198,348			63,048 + 1,261 = 64,309		
1781	224,123 + 7,004 = 231,127			189,372 + 6,530 = 195,902			62,518 + 1,250 = 63,768		
1782	218,022 + 6,813 = 224,835			180,914 + 6,238 = 187,152			61,834 + 1,237 = 63,071		
1783	214,579 + 6,706 = 221,285			181,989 + 6,275 = 188,264			64,988 + 1,299 = 66,287		
1784	222,709 + 6,960 = 229,669			187,921 + 6,480 = 194,401			67,583 + 1,352 = 68,935		
1785	237,229 + 7,413 = 244,642			185,470 + 6,396 = 191,866			70,146 + 1,403 = 71,549		
1786	235,323 + 7,354 = 242,677			179,058 + 6,174 = 185,232			67,639 + 1,353 = 68,992		
1787	237,653 + 7,427 = 245,050			178,718 + 6,163 = 184,881			69,067 + 1,381 = 70,448		
1788	243,085 + 7,596 = 250,681			181,345 + 6,253 = 187,598			68,659 + 1,373 = 70,032		
1789	243,001 + 7,594 = 250,595			179,384 + 6,186 = 185,570			69,310 + 1,386 = 70,696		
1790	248,774 + 7,774 = 256,548			178,731 + 6,163 = 184,894			69,263 + 1,385 = 70,648		
1791	247,765 + 7,743 = 255,508			180,452 + 6,222 = 186,674			71,167 + 1,423 = 72,590		
1792	261,262 + 8,164 = 269,426			182,609 + 6,297 = 188,906			74,540 + 1,469 = 74,919		
1793	256,027 + 8,001 = 264,028			196,865 + 6,788 = 203,653			71,451 + 1,429 = 72,880		
1794	249,029 + 7,782 = 256,811			191,149 + 6,591 = 197,740			70,390 + 1,407 = 71,797		
1795	247,218 + 7,726 = 254,914			203,328 + 7,011 = 210,339			67,489 + 1,350 = 68,839		
1796	249,000 + 7,781 = 256,781			184,534 + 6,363 = 190,897			71,674 + 1,433 = 73,197		
1797	259,964 + 8,124 = 268,088			184,929 + 6,377 = 191,306			73,526 + 1,471 = 74,997		
1798	262,337 + 8,198 = 270,535			181,313 + 6,218 = 187,531			77,919 + 1,558 = 79,477		
1799	258,685 + 8,084 = 266,769			183,267 + 6,319 = 189,586			76,036 + 1,521 = 77,557		
1800	247,147 + 7,723 = 254,870			201,128 + 6,935 = 208,063			68,481 + 1,370 = 69,851		
1801	—	—	237,029	—	—	201,434	—	—	67,228
1802	—	—	273,837	—	—	199,889	—	—	90,396
1803	—	—	294,108	—	—	203,728	—	—	94,379
1804	—	—	294,592	—	—	181,177	—	—	85,738
1805	—	—	292,201	—	—	181,240	—	—	79,586
1806	—	—	291,929	—	—	183,452	—	—	80,754
1807	—	—	300,294	—	—	195,851	—	—	83,923
1808	—	—	296,074	—	—	200,763	—	—	82,248
1809	—	—	299,989	—	—	191,471	—	—	83,369
1810	—	—	298,853	—	—	208,184	—	—	84,470

The number of benefices in England and Wales is by no means equal to the number of parishes; because in many instances two or more parishes are permanently united as one benefice; and in the diocese of Norwich, which includes Norfolk and Suffolk, the diocesan has the privilege of granting a personal union of parishes, on account of the small extent and value of many benefices in those counties.

#### CONCERNING THE REGISTRY OF MARRIAGES.

The solicitude of the female and her family, aided by the precision and severity of the Marriage Act, leaves no occasion to suspect any deficiency in the marriage registry from negligence; and the deficiency from other causes cannot be very important.

Some few persons are known to evade the provisions of the Marriage Act by a marriage

in Scotland; but the registry of marriages in England is not much affected thereby, because the family of the female who has been thus irregularly married, usually cause such marriages to be afterwards solemnized according to the law of England.

The marriages of Dissenters of every denomination take place in the established church; excepting those among Quakers, who are permitted to intermarry in their own congregation. To these may be added the Jews, who marry according to their own peculiar ceremonial. But neither of these religious sects are numerous: and with these exceptions, the marriage registry of England

and Wales may be deemed complete, and unexceptionable.

A great variation in the annual number of marriages is caused by the circumstances of the times, and especially by the price of provisions; and in the ten years from 1801 to 1811, the difference arising from this cause is perceptible; so that no safe inference concerning the increase or diminution of population can be drawn from the comparison of any single year with another: but the average amount of the marriages for five years together, or for a longer period, is the best evidence on the subject, because the register of marriages may be deemed perfectly correct.

Number of Marriages in each Year, from 1755 to 1780.							PERIODS.	Average of Five Years.	Average of Ten Years.
1755	50,972	1764	63,310	1772	60,337	1780			
1756	48,300	1765	59,227	1773	59,709		1755 to 1760, inclusive	52,666	56,275
1757	50,672	1766	57,015	1774	60,512		1766 to 1765, do.	59,583	
1758	55,536	1767	55,324	1775	62,473		1765 to 1770, do.	59,043	59,892
1759	57,848	1768	58,331	1776	65,462		1770 to 1775, do.	60,741	
1760	58,101	1769	61,825	1777	65,020		1775 to 1780, do.	64,238	
1761	56,543	1770	62,693	1778	62,727		1780 to 1785, do.	66,722	65,479
1762	62,253	1771	60,612	1779	63,671		1785 to 1790, do.	71,363	71,784
							1790 to 1795, do.	72,205	
							1795 to 1800, do.	74,998	79,231
							1800 to 1805, do.	83,465	
							1805 to 1810, do.	82,953	

#### CONCERNING THE REGISTRY OF BURIALS.

The registry of burials may be supposed to be deficient on the following considerations:

1. Many congregations of Dissenters, inhabiting towns, have their own peculiar burying-grounds; as have the Jews, and the Roman Catholics, who reside in London.

2. Some persons from motives of poverty or convenience inter their dead without any religious ceremony. But in estimating the deficiency from this cause, it should be considered that a place must be very populous before the establishment of cheap burial-grounds can become a profitable speculation. Such there are in the metropolis, in Bristol, and in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. But the interments within the London bills of mortality may be nearly ascertained; and of the interments at the Ballast-hills near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a register or account is kept, of which a return was received, and entered.

3. Children who die before baptism are interred without any religious ceremony, and consequently are not registered.

4. Negligence may be supposed to cause some omissions in those of small benefices, where the officiating minister is not resident.

5. Many persons employed in the army, and in navigation, die abroad; and consequently their burials remain unregistered.

The annual number of burials, as collected

in pursuance of the Population Acts of 1801 and 1811, authorizes a satisfactory inference of *diminishing mortality* in England since the year 1780: the averaged number of registered burials (though considerably fluctuating from year to year) having remained stationary during twenty-one years, from 1780 to 1800; the *first* five years of which period, as well as the *last* five years, and all the twenty-one years together, equally average at about 192,000 burials per annum. From 1800 to 1805, the burials average at 194,000 per annum; from that time to 1810, at 196,000. It follows from hence, that about the year 1780 *one person in 40* died annually; in 1790, *one in 45*; in 1800, *one in 47*; and in 1810, *one in 49 or 50*:—and this improving ratio appears to be indisputable; for although the registry of burials is certainly deficient, no cause can be assigned for believing that the deficiency has been increasing in the last thirty years. Indeed the progressive increase of population in these years has caused an augmented proportion of young persons; which circumstance may have contributed (but in a small degree) to lessen the proportion of mortality to the population.

#### CONCERNING THE REGISTRY OF BAPTISMS.

The registry of baptisms is deficient from the same causes as that of burials, and from most of those causes in a greater degree.

1. Many dissenters of every denomination (those especially who reside at a distance from any other burial-place) from motives of decency or convenience bury their dead in the cemeteries of the established church, though they baptize after their own manner or not at all. The question respecting *unentered* baptisms and burials shews a difference of nearly four to one in the degree of deficiency, the annual average number of unentered baptisms being 14,800 ; of burials (setting aside London) 3,890. Nor does this represent the full amount or proportion of unentered baptisms, the clergy of the most populous places, especially where many of the inhabitants are dissenters, usually declining to hazard an estimate. A burial ground on the contrary is a visible object, and among the persons connected with it, the clergyman can usually procure an account (more or less accurate) of the number of interments.

2. Some irreligious persons, especially in large towns, neglect the rite of baptism altogether.

3. Some children die immediately after birth, unbaptized; these however not being registered among the burials, the comparison is not affected from this cause. But the great defect in baptismal registers arises from private baptism, which is carried to an extent not at all in the contemplation of the founders of the church of England; for the canon ordaining registers applies to *christenings*, without further explanation; and this word is usually understood to mean *public* baptism only. The practice of the clergy is not uniform on this point; and it appears from the remarks subjoined to many of the parish-register returns, that the registry of private baptisms is denied in many places, from a conscientious desire thereby to induce persons to cause their children to be publicly received into the congregation. On the other hand, it appears that "the great cause and necessity" mentioned in the rubric as necessary to justify private baptism, is so little regarded by parents in some places, that such baptism (or *half-baptism* as it is popularly called) is become nearly general, and this whether it is intended afterwards to carry the children to church or not. Public baptism is sometimes prevented by the difficulty of procuring godfathers and godmothers, many persons being deterred from undertaking this office by scruples of conscience; and sometimes it is prevented by an unwillingness or inability in the parents to incur the expence which in some places is customary on the occasion. These are objections not easily surmountable: —And upon the whole, the doubts and difficulties which envelop the question of private and public baptism, seem not unworthy of the notice of those to whom the remedy of such misapprehensions, whether of the clergy or laity, belongs.

4. Negligence may be supposed to cause the same proportion of omissions in the registry of baptisms as in that of burials.

The whole number of baptisms collected for the purposes of the population acts of 1801 and 1811, appears to be 9,315,016 ; of these, 4,753,865 males ; 4,561,151 females : so that the baptisms are 10,423 to 10,000 females.—The whole number of burials appears to be 7,116,033 : of these, 3,557,401 males, 3,558,632 females ; a remarkable equality in so large a number : and from hence it may be inferred, that the larger proportion of males born, which may be taken at 4½ per cent. very exactly balances the number of those who die abroad in the employments of war and commerce.

#### INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.

The medium average of marriages in 1760 and the four years preceding it (as collected in 1801, and now corrected) may be taken at 52,666 : the registered baptisms of the same year 1760 appear to have been 192,900 ; therefore the registered baptisms were at that time as 366 to 100 marriages.

In this manner the following table of proportions has been formed:

<i>Baptisms.</i>	<i>Marriages.</i>
1760 .... 366	to... 100
1770 ... 361	to... 100
1780 .... 356	to... 100
1785 .... 360	to... 100
1790 .... 359	to... 100
1795 .... 353	to... 100
1800 .... 340	to... 100
1805 .... 350	to... 100
1810 .... 360	to... 100

It appears hence that the proportion of registered baptisms to marriages has continued much the same ; the extremes of the fluctuation differing only a fourteenth part.

In the first years which appear in the abstract of 1801, the amount of registered baptisms stands thus: in 1700, 152,000; in 1710, 139,000; in 1720, 155,000; and this fluctuation is different from what must have happened if the deficiencies of registers were greater the further we go back in the examination.

It is true indeed, that in the years 1700 and 1710, England was afflicted by a dearth, which must have lowered the proportion of births in 1710 as happened in 1795 and 1800; the scarcity which prevailed in 1710, causing the average price of wheat to rise to 62 shillings per quarter; whereas the average price of the ten preceding years was only 30 shillings per quarter. The scarcity of 1800 caused the average price of wheat to rise to 110 shillings per quarter; whereas the average price of the ten preceding years was no more than 54 shillings per quarter. Therefore the severity of the dearths of 1710 and of 1800 may be assumed to have been equal, and the

effect of both in diminishing the births and baptisms to have been also equal. In the year 1800, the baptisms were 255,000, though the five years average is 264,000. By applying a proportional increase to the baptisms of 1710, the number from whence the population of 1710 is to be deduced, becomes 146,000 instead of 139,000. If the latter number were used, the population of 1710 would appear to have been no more than 5,003,000 in the ensuing table.

The existing population of England and Wales in 1801, is taken at 9,168,000 in the following table; and the population therein attributed to the other years is obtained by the rule of proportion.

Thus: if 263,409 baptisms (the average medium of the five years 1797—1800) were produced from a population of 9,168,000; from what population were 157,307 (the baptisms of 1700) produced?

*Table of Population throughout the last Century.*

ENGLAND and WALES.

In 1700 .....	5,475,000
1710 .....	5,240,000
1720 .....	5,565,000
1730 .....	5,796,000
1740 .....	6,064,000
1750 .....	6,467,000
1760 .....	6,736,000
1770 .....	7,428,000
1780 .....	7,953,000
1785 .....	8,016,000
1790 .....	8,075,000
1795 .....	9,055,000
1801 .....	9,168,000
1805-6 .....	9,828,000
1811.....	10,488,000

Hereby it may be seen, that although the beginning of the eighteenth century exhibits a decreasing population, the lost number had been regained in 1720; since which time a continual though irregular increase appears. For the years 1785, 1790 and 1795, the average medium of the baptisms of each year with the four preceding years is taken. The baptisms of every year previous to 1780 were not called for by the act of 1801.

Allowing something for the increasing population, the baptisms from 1801 to 1805, and from thence to 1810 inclusive, have been so equal (excepting those of 1801) that the population of 1805-6, may safely be taken at midway between the enumerations of 1801 and 1811 (adding a thirtieth as above explained).

It was supposed, that when the enumeration returns of 1811 were collected and arranged, a considerable deficiency in those of 1801 would become manifest; but this did not happen, the seeming deficiencies of 1801

so constantly disappearing upon inquiry and explanation, as to leave scarcely twenty places additional in 1811, and those among the smallest of the 15,741 which made separate returns.

The deficiency therefore, if any, must be attributed to a less careful enumeration in 1801 than in 1811.

The apparent increase of the population of Great Britain from 1801 to 1811 is 1,654,000, and of this increase 1,277,000 in England and Wales; or, allowing a due share of the increase of the army and navy, 1,377,000 may be assumed, and to this number the result of registered baptisms and burials is to be compared. The registered baptisms are 2,878,906; the registered burials 1,950,189; shewing an increase of 928,717: so that even allowing the deficiency of the baptismal register not to be greater than of the burial register, more than two-thirds of the increase is established upon incontrovertible grounds.

From the year 1785 to 1795 the population increased 1,039,000 (*thirteen per cent*) upon that of 1785; or nearly in the same proportion as in the ten years which intervened between the enumerations of 1801 and 1811: —and from 1785 to 1795 the baptisms appear to have exceeded the burials by 634,245, falling short of the real increase by about one-third, as has again happened.

From the collection of parish registers it is not difficult to compute the increase or diminution of the population of the several counties, in the same manner as of that of the whole kingdom; but for this it is sufficient to state the population in 1700, 1750, 1801, and 1811. To the resident population of each county for the years 1801 and 1811, a *thirtieth part* is added for soldiers and marines.

The population of Great Britain in the year 1811, as here ascribed to the several counties, is less by 243,000 than in the table (page 163) because above a third of the army, navy, &c. are supposed not to be natives of Great Britain: Ireland furnishing a large proportion of the army and of the navy; and foreign countries a considerable number to the army, besides a majority of those seamen who navigate registered vessels.

The area of the several counties in English Statute miles is here given for the convenience of those who may have occasion to calculate the comparative degree of Population; —and to convert the English square mile into a measure known by all civilized nations, it is only necessary to reckon it as three to four of the area of the square geographical mile; or that four English square miles are equal to three geographical. This proportion may be deemed exact; for supposing a degree of latitude (between 51° and 52°) to measure 60,864 fathoms (on the authority of General

Mudge) the area of an English square mile to the geographical square mile is as 300 to 398.6.

The English square mile contains 640 statute acres.

Scotland (with its islands) is about equal to Ireland in area, and is half as large as England and Wales; but in computing the area of Scotland in English square miles it is right to mention that the Scotch mile is 5,952 English feet, or (compared with the English mile) as 9 to 8:—but is rapidly falling into disuse.

The number of places which separately and distinctly levy a rate to maintain their own poor is 14,611, according to the Poor Return Abstract of 1803.

The unentered baptism, burials, and marriages, mentioned in the Parish Register Abstract at the end of the several counties, are included in these computations.

The number of marriages in Devonshire and Hampshire is considerably increased by sailors' marriages, which take place at Plymouth and Portsmouth: and the proportion of marriages in Middlesex is rendered very high by the practice of clandestine marriage, which is easily accomplished in London. The very low proportion of marriages in Herefordshire shews that this practice extends even to the lower classes in that county.

At the close of the "TABLES OF COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN," (printed in our Eleventh Volume, p. 401), a hint was given that "larger abstracts would be presented to Parliament," so soon as corrected materials for that purpose, with satisfactory authorities for calculation, could be obtained. That additional information has enabled the diligent, and laborious reporter on the former occasion and the present, to communicate this intelligence, which our readers have now perused. They will naturally suppose, that Mr. RICKMAN has enlarged on some things, which our limits have constrained us to contract; but we trust, that we have done no injustice to the statements of a very ingenious and interesting paper, on one of the most important subjects that can be submitted to the consideration of the British Legislature.

Having formerly introduced a few remarks on the Distribution of the Population, and the places distinguished by a more remarkable increase, we have no inducement to discuss that branch of the subject further. It is extremely sa-

tisfactory to know, that on the whole, there has been no error discovered, which might oblige us to deduct from the extent of *increase* formerly reported. And, though what mistakes were committed in the Report of 1801, may be thought of small consequence now, yet we are pleased to find, that repeated inquiry has detected no intentional deficit; and that, such as were imagined, were found on examination to be mostly accounted for. The first operation of an undertaking so arduous as that of enumerating the population of our island, must inevitably be subjected to many difficulties, to misapprehensions, to casualties from the expiration of office in some cases, from the inconvenience attending a visitation of all parts of a parish or district, in remote country situations thinly inhabited, from loss of memorandums or notes taken, and from other accidental causes.

If the intention of obtaining an enumeration of the people at fixed periods, should have the collateral merit of effecting a uniform arrangement, whereby the divisions of our country should be regulated,—and as much as may be, assimilated,—it will hereafter highly favour the enquiries of the statesman, of the antiquary, and the county historian. Perhaps, too, by proportioning *more* equally the revenues of the church among ecclesiastics who perform duties connected with population, by stationing more conveniently, relative to the population of neighbourhoods, the seats of magistracy, for purposes of general justice, and other accessibilities, this intention may prove of still greater and unexpected advantage to the community.

Some of the institutions and regulations of our forefathers cannot be viewed with too much veneration: others have been rendered useless if not detrimental, by lapse of time; and these might well benefit by modern improvements. Even the crown itself is not equally the crown in all parts of its dominions: here it is Prince of Wales, there it is Duke of Lancaster, or Earl, &c. &c. The dues paid to it differ with these characters. It has bought some dominions; it is heir to others by descent. In like manner the popular customs of the inhabitants differ; and to reduce them to system is not easy. Even the weights and measures of various counties are not the same in name, in

capacity, in allowance, or, &c., notwithstanding sundry acts of parliament enacting one uniform standard.—That obvious duty the selling of corn by the *standard*, or *Winchester bushel*, is not universally attended to; and, in fact, the operation of obtaining the average price of corn for the whole of England, is not without its difficulties; occasioned by such inconsistencies: as we have experienced, when examining on what principles it was calculated.

It is no wonder, that the lesser divisions of the surface of our country should now be intricate; they were never well defined, in ancient days. The property in them has changed hands repeatedly, and in infinitely varied proportions. The continual shifting of importance, attached to different parts, sufficiently accounts for this. What parts of a *manor*, for instance, were formerly of consequence from their population, or, &c. are now, perhaps, almost deserted; or what were mere waste, are now extensive towns, the scenes of busy manufactures, or of widely connected traffic.

The enquiry *What is a parish?* a question to which the attention of the Reporters has been called, has more than once exercised the enquiries of others within these few years. If a parish is, as it appears to be, an *ecclesiastical establishment*, then, since there are now many thousands of other *distinct ecclesiastical establishments*, what are their mutual duties? Can the poor, for example, regularly receive donations or support from more than *one* at the same time?—and how far are they members of that from which they receive support?—Can they be members of *two*?—we think not. The same question, with variations, may be asked as to the *propriety* of the same person being a *public officer* in two distinct ecclesiastical communities, at the same time. If a parish be merely a *civil jurisdiction*, then officers of ecclesiastical establishments distinct from those of the national church, may without scruple discharge its duties, receive its emoluments, enjoy its influence, &c. &c.

The Parish Register of Marriages gives, we believe, rather a greater proportion of fertility to our population, than was heretofore supposed. *Three births* to a marriage was the usual calculation;—but from 1700 to 1810, they prove to be nearly

*three and two-thirds*. We congratulate the ladies on this demonstration of their augmented powers of conjugal kindness and national patriotism: between their improved fertility in child-bearing, and the decrease of burials, implying a greatly improved manner of treating their children when they are blessed with them; there is every reason to expect that our population may continue to increase in a ratio still further accelerated.

The question has been asked us *in private* as to the cause of this: but our conjectures as to the cause, must continue private at present. Thus far, however, we shall state without reluctance. 1. The absence of general calamities, such as pestilence, famine, &c. sweeping away multitudes. 2. The effect of infinitely greater attention to personal habits of cleanliness and other comforts. 3. The increased domesticity among the mass of the people. 4. The dispersion of knowledge, which leads to a more regulated course of life, &c. than heretofore. 5. The spread of a sense of religious obligation to decorum of conduct. 6. The regulation of marriage, which has enforced a sense of its solemn engagements. 7. The comparative moderation in the use of spirituous liquors, among the more respectable (or middling) classes of society. 8. The use of *tea* as a beverage, instead of those inebriating cordials; this ought, perhaps, to have held the first place among these causes of prolific powers.

And now, though it may be thought ridiculous, as modern opinions judge on ridicule, yet we shall not be deterred from asking, what would have been our duty towards Providence had these enumeration lists discovered a *diminution* in our population? Should we not have noticed that affliction in our solemn days of humiliation and national supplication? Should we not have lamented the want of that blessing which, in building up families builds up the nation? Why, then, should we omit all notice of the *INCREASE*? Why not return thanks for augmented strength, for consolidation of national power, for this felicity, which enables us, with greater energy than ever, to claim our proper rank and importance among those who are pronounced “ happy ” when, surrounded by a multitude of children,—“ they speak with their enemies in the gate ”?

*Lachesis Lapponica*, or a Tour in Lapland; now first published from the Original Manuscript Journal of the celebrated Linnaeus. By J. E. Smith, M.D. F.R.S. 2 Vols. 8vo. Price 20s. White and Cochrane, London: 1812.

To contemplate the progress of genius in the acquisition of knowledge is among the most interesting of occupations. The capacity of intellect for observation, the bent or bias of talent toward a determinate species of observation, the first conceptions of principles destined hereafter to acquire importance, and even to become foundations of science, the mutual support of trivial discoveries introductory to a general system, and decisive arrangement, together with the native simplicity of a great mind, are so many points strongly attractive of liberal contemplation.

In discourses addressed to public audiences, the idea of study and artificial preparation, though justified by a conviction of propriety, and even of necessity, yet acts as a drawback from our favourable verdict on the personal character of the speaker; but in memoranda minuted down for the writer's use solely, and expressing the feelings of his soul at the moment, in language and characters intended to be intelligible to himself without reference to others, the absence of solicitude and refinement imparts a charm of the most powerful description. We inspect the heart of the writer, at the same time that we discover his powers; we enjoy his company divested of his robes of office; we learn at once his natural disposition, and witness the progressive illumination of his understanding.

Seldom have we been more delighted than in reading in this journal the remarks of the great Linnaeus on "the length of the legs of colts," which he saw grazing beside their dams; and his note that "goslings are all uniformly of the same yellow hue when hatched, whatever colour they may acquire afterwards." Every clodhopper in England could have told him this; and almost every one would have sneered at the wisdom of the traveller who minuted in his journal facts so notorious. Nevertheless, these facts are parts of the

great whole of science; and the very same spirit of remark it was, that, occupied on more general principles, sketched out at first the rudiments of the Linnaean system, and at length perfected them;—or at least, advanced them so near perfection, as to have excited the admiration of contemporaries, and to have laid succeeding generations under the greatest obligations. The perseverance of genius, is, to the world, the only legitimate evidence of the existence of genius: the capacious mind, while it extends its researches to subjects of rare occurrence and of immeasurable magnitude, yet includes circumstances of a nature so trivial, that were these only to be the theme of its meditation, or discourse, bystanders would form an opinion but little honourable to the party.

Never was the simplicity of a great mind more strikingly exemplified than in Linnaeus. Intent on the objects of his study, he thought no labour too much, might it but increase his acquaintance with the stores of nature. He traversed mountains and plains, forests and snows, marshes and seas, pursuing one settled purpose, yet omitting no opportunity of communicating advantages wherever requested. What a happiness to the human mind is science! If envy were an allowable passion, how greatly is that man to be envied, who with Linnaeus can find ample gratification on the summit of a Lapland mountain, or with Tournefort on the banks of the Eu-phrates; with Humboldt where the river of Amazons rolls its vast expanse of waves, or with Banks at the very Antipodes to his native country!

The history of these volumes is given by their editor in his preface; from which we learn that they are translations of the identical MS. journal that was kept by Linnaeus for his own use, during his tour in Lapland, in the year 1732. It came into the possession of its present proprietor, together with the collection of its learned author. That these treasures should have been suffered to leave Sweden was exceedingly regretted by the Swedish literati; and, happily for our country, his Swedish majesty too late sent in pursuit of them, both by land and by sea. Perhaps a court of literary conscience would have acknowledged

the right claimed by Sweden to publish *this* demonstration of the amiable temper and honest heart of her noble citizen. Be that as it may, we are glad that our country has communicated it to the world; and we acknowledge without reserve our obligations to Dr. Smith for this valuable accession to the stores of British literature. It cannot be denied that we possess in other works of this author—the *Flora Lapponica*, for instance, the finished results from these preparatory studies: *they* contain scientific descriptions of plants and animals; but *this* contains a portrait of the man. His very errors are instructive. He has admitted *here* various hints which on better reflection or information he rejected from *them*. A critical eye may detect one or two paragraphs which have the air of contradictions. In page 162, he speaks of the reindeer as feeding on frogs, snakes, and the lemming, or mountain rat; in p. 177, he says, "there are neither frogs nor serpents in Lapland." In one place he mentions swine as bred by the people; in others he describes the reindeer as the only animal, the flesh of which is eaten. But, these particulars may all be true, by reference to different countries in the course of his journey. He did right to minute down, even what was told him; for though we cannot rest our faith on the reports of ignorance, or superstition, yet the origin of those reports is often an interesting object of enquiry, in relation to the human mind; not to say, that sometimes they may have a foundation, though essentially different from that attributed to them by the vulgar. Linnaeus has enriched his journal with delineations of various implements, &c. observed during his excursion. Those who have had opportunity of examining later Swedish works descriptive of Lapland, with portraits of the people, views of places, &c., including the *Voyage Picturesque* published by Col. Skioldebrand, will inspect these slight demonstrations with great advantage; and while they acknowledge the spirit of Linnaeus's pen, they will no less acknowledge their obligation to more finished art for their better understanding of his figures. Above sixty such sketches, cut in wood, adorn these volumes. Dr. S. should have added a map of the traveller's route.

Linnaeus notes that "he set out alone

from the city of Upsal, on Friday, May 12, 1733, at eleven o'clock, being at that time within half a day of twenty-five years of age." He returned October 10, about one o'clock in the afternoon. He travelled north, and west, to Norway, and the Sea; and was desirous, as he tells us, of visiting that famous Whirlpool, the Maelstrom; but no guide was bold enough to conduct him to that dreaded spot. In the course of his pilgrimage, he contemplated men, and manners; habitations, animals, plants, mountains, plains, rivers, the ever shining sun, and the ever active wind. He was sometimes overcome with heat, sometimes his garments were a sheet of ice; he was sometimes famished for want of food; and sometimes he could not eat the food set before him, for want of salt. He climbed mountains difficult of access; and was wrecked, so far as his frail embarkation could be wrecked, to the great loss and damage of his herbarian collections. Into these adventures we cannot attend him. We shall merely observe that, in our opinion, many excellent hints for domestic, if not for public use, may be selected from his pages; and shall then add a specimen or two of his observations.

The Laplanders have various preparations of milk and flesh, which are capable of being preserved for months and years. Some of them appear to deserve the attention of our navy. Milk hardened and impregnated with the properties of sorrel, or other plants, might repell the Sea scury. The drippings from toasted cheese made of reindeer's milk, are specific against those troublesome sores, chilblains: has cheese made of cow's milk (unsalted) any similar property? The Laplanders make the mattresses for their beds of the great hair moss, which is very soft and elastic, and never grows hard by pressure; and they obtain an admirable glue from the refuse of the perch, fish; a material so tenacious that they entrust the strength of their bows to it. Much more we learn from our observant author; but we must not follow even Linnaeus blindly. We smile at his notion, that Adam and Eve were giants; and that mankind, owing to poverty and other causes, have diminished in size:—at the blueness of distant mountains as being occasioned by a fog:—at his brood of frogs

heard to croak, in the stomach of a woman,\* who was relieved by drinking *brandy*!—at his energetic threat of inflicting fifteen pair of stripes on the Laplanders, till they built chimneys to let out the smoke from their houses;—not omitting his distress, when his landlady did not comprehend his request that his linen might be washed; for she wore none; neither did her countrywomen. But we venerate him for pointing out to the peasants the plants which proved fatal to their cattle; in one meadow *aconite*, in another *hemlock*;—for his attention to their welfare in noticing the defects of their police; for his opinion on their accommodation with churches, near their dwellings; and for his prevailing gratitude to the Divine Being for his general goodness, and his own personal preservations.

There is, amidst all the distresses of the traveller, with which we sympathize something characteristically picturesque in the description given by Linnæus of a Lapland woman peasant. Happily for him, her heart was not so hard as her features were; and her repugnance to his perishing *in her country* does great honour to her humanity. The scene is not equal to that of Mungo Parke, relieved in his exhausted state by women of Africa, yet were all circumstances compared, perhaps it is but little less honourable to the sex.

We waited till about two o'clock in the afternoon for the Laplander I had sent on the expedition above mentioned, who at length returned quite spent with fatigue. He had made the requisite enquiries at many of the huts, but in vain. He was accompanied by a person whose appearance was such that at first I did not know whether I beheld a man or a woman. I scarcely believe that any poetical description of a fury could come up to the idea, which this Lapland fair one excited. It might well be imagined that she was truly of Stygian origin. Her stature was very diminutive. Her face of the darkest brown from the effects of smoke. Her eyes dark and sparkling, her eyebrows black. Her pitchy-coloured hair hung loose about her head, and on it she wore a red flat cap. She had a grey petticoat; and from her neck, which resembled the skin of a frog, were suspended a pair of large loose breasts of the same brown complexion, but encompassed, by way of ornament, with brass rings. Round her waist she wore a girdle, and on her feet a pair of half boots.

\* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. XI. p. 723.

Her first aspect really struck me with dread; but though a fury in appearance, she addressed me, with mingled pity and reserve, in the following terms:

" O thou poor man! what hard destiny can have brought thee hither, to a place never visited by any one before? This is the first time I ever beheld a stranger. Thou miserable creature! how didst thou come, and whither wilt thou go? Dost thou not perceive what houses and habitations we have, and with how much difficulty we go to church?"

I entreated her to point out some way by which I might continue my journey in any direction, so as not to be forced to return the way I came.

" Nay, man," said she, " thou hast only to go the same way back again; for the river overflows so much, it is not possible for thee to proceed further in this direction. From us thou hast no assistance to expect in the prosecution of thy journey, as my husband, who might have helped thee, is ill. Thou mayst inquire for our next neighbour, who lives about a mile off, and perhaps, if thou shouldst meet with him, he may give thee some assistance, but I really believe it will scarcely be in his power."

I inquired how far it was to Sorsele. " That we do not know," replied she; " but in the present state of the roads it is at least seven days journey from hence, as my husband has told me."

My health and strength being by this time materially impaired by wading through such an extent of marshes, laden with my apparel and luggage, for the Laplander had enough to do to carry the boat; by walking for whole nights together; by not having for a long time tasted any boiled meat; by drinking a great quantity of water, as nothing else was to be had; and by eating nothing but fish, unsalted and crawling with vermin, I must have perished but for a piece of dried and salted reindeer's flesh, given me by my kind hostess the clergyman's wife at Lycksele. This food, however, without bread, proved unwholesome and indigestible. How I longed once more to meet with people who feed on spoon-meat! I inquired of this woman whether she could give me any thing to eat. She replied, " Nothing but fish." I looked at the fresh fish, as it was called, but perceiving its mouth to be full of maggots, I had no appetite to touch it; but though it thus abated my hunger, it did not recruit my strength. I asked if I could have any rein-deer tongues, which are commonly dried for sale, and served up even at the tables of the great; but was answered in the negative. " Have you no cheese made of rein-deers' milk?" said I. " Yes," replied she, " but it is a mile off." " If it were here would you allow me to buy some?"

"I have no desire," answered the good woman, "that thou shouldst die in my country for want of food."

On arriving at her hut, I perceived three cheeses lying under a shed without walls, and took the smalest of them, which she, after some consultation, allowed me to purchase.

The cap of my hostess, like that of all the Lapland women, was very remarkable. It was made of double red cloth, as is usually the case, of a round flat form. The upper side was flat, a foot broad, and stitched round the edge, where the lining was turned over. At the under side was a hole to receive the head, with a projecting border round it. The lining being loose, the cap covers the head more or less, at the pleasure of the wearer.

As to shift, she, like all her countrywomen, was destitute of any such garment. She wore a collar or tippet of the breadth of two fingers, stitched with thread, and bordered next the skin with brass rings. Over this she wore two grey jackets, both alike, which reached to her knees, just like those worn by the men.

I was at last obliged to return the way I came, though very unwillingly, heartily wishing it might never be my fate to see this place again. It was as bad as a visit to Acheron.

The woman was right in remarking the difficulty of the way to church, for we learn that in some places the peasants set out on the Friday morning, to be in time for service on the Sunday. The miles it must be remembered are Swedish miles: each equal to six English miles. The bonnet thus noticed by our traveller, which he explains by a sketch, differs little from the blue bonnet of the Scots.

The Laplanders and their companions the reindeer, are ever in motion: almost half the time of the attendants is spent in running after stragglers; however, this incessant exercise is alledged by Linnaeus as one cause of the health and agility of these people.

I wondered that the Laplanders hereabouts had not built a score of small houses, lofty enough at least to be entered in an upright posture, as they have such abundance of wood at hand. On my expressing my surprise at this, they answered: "In summer we are in one spot, in winter at another, perhaps twenty miles distant, where we can find moss for our reindeer." I asked "why they did not collect this moss in the summer, that they might have a supply of it during the winter frosts?" They replied, that they gave their

whole attention to fishing in summer time, far from the places where this moss abounds, and where they reside in winter.

These people eat a great deal of flesh meat. A family of four persons consumes at least one reindeer every week, from the time when the preserved fish becomes too stale to be eatable, till the return of the fishing season. Surely they might manage better in this respect than they do. When the Laplander in summer catches no fish, he must either starve or kill some of his reindeer. He has no other cattle or domestic animals than the reindeer and the dog: the latter cannot serve him for food in his rambling excursions; but whenever he can kill gluttons (*Mustela Gulo*), squirrels, martins, bears or beavers, in short any thing except foxes and wolves, he devours them. His whole sustenance is derived from the flesh of these animals, wild fowl, and the reindeer, with fish and water. A Laplander, therefore, whose family consists of four persons, including himself, when he has no other meat, kills a reindeer every week, three of which are equal to an ox; he consequently consumes about thirty of those animals in the course of the winter, which are equal to ten oxen, whereas a single ox is sufficient for a Swedish peasant.

The peasants settled in this neighbourhood, in time of scarcity, eat chaff, as well as the inner bark of pine trees separated from the scaly cuticle. They grind and then bake it in order to render it fit for food. A part is reserved for their cattle, being cut obliquely into pieces of two fingers' breadth, by which the fodder of the cows, goats, and sheep is very much spared. The bark is collected at the time when the sap rises in the tree, and, after being dried in the sun, is kept for winter use. They grind it into meal, bake bread of it, and make grains to feed swine upon, which render those animals extremely fat, and save a great deal of corn.

To what distressing expedients may the want of food reduce our fellow men!

Linnæus wondered much how the Laplanders knew the individuals of the reindeer, which composed their herds; in number from 200 to 1000; the latter number implying a wealthy proprietor. He was answered, "that each one of them had an appropriate name, which the owners knew perfectly." This, says he, seemed to me truly astonishing, as the form and colour are so much alike in all, and the latter varies in each individual every month. The size also varies according to the age of the animal. To be able to distinguish one from another among such multitudes, (for they are like ants on an ant-hill,) was

beyond my comprehension." Had this learned and attentive student of nature been suddenly transported among the *Gozzards* [Goose-herds] of our fenny counties, he would have found an instance of discrimination more astonishing still; for let a flock of geese in the custody of a herd, be more than a thousand,—with the young, seven or eight thousand,—yet will he know every one of them, discover whether any one be missing, and place every one punctually on her own nest, if she requires assistance. Such are the powers of untutored nature, when directed to a single object!

Our author adds,

I witnessed with pleasure the supreme tranquillity enjoyed by the inhabitants of this sequestered country. After they have milked their reindeer, and the women have made their cheese, boiled their whey to the requisite consistence, and taken their simple repast, they lie down to enjoy that sound sleep which is the reward and the proof of their innocent lives. There is rarely any contention among them.

We find, however, from other pages, that these innocent people will drink brandy when they can get it, longer than they can stand; and among the observables recorded in this journal are "a gibbet, with a couple of wheels, on which lay the bodies of two Finlanders without heads. These men had been executed for highway robbery and murder. They were accompanied by the quartered body of a Laplander, who had murdered one of his relations."

These people secluded as they are, are not beyond the reach of commerce; they purchase cloth for garments, beside those they make of deer skins; these they wear when in full dress; their jacket is ornamented also with a high blue collar with a brown edge, which edge costs them a dollar extraordinary per ell;—and the whole collar is stitched over and over again with thread. They complain of being obliged to dispose of their own goods at too low a rate; and indeed it does seem as if they were much in the power of the *négocians* with whom they deal. Our author seems intent on recommending them to the merchants of Stockholm.

In our third volume, p. 562, we gave some account from Col. Skiolebrand, of the marriages of the Laplanders. The

Col. says, "the parents of the young man choose a spouse for him,"—But we learn from Linnaeus, that "in the first place the lover addresses his favourite fair-one in a joking manner, to try whether his proposal be likely to prove acceptable or not."—Now this is exactly what we suspected:—nor shall we impeach the young man's character on this account; or on that of his attempt to conciliate the affection of his beloved, by decorating his person with a coat of white *wadmal* cloth; but, can we sanction his recourse to the perfume of "a little withered fungus," the agaric of the willow,\* as a charm? We seriously caution the Lapland lasses, however, against incurring the imputation cast on their sister brunettes, among the Malays, [noticed in another article of the present number], for while the Sumatran damsels, of the present day! find great difficulty in maintaining the temperature of their hearts at the freezing point, amid the ardent suns of the torrid zone, how can Arctic maidens support with obduracy the impulse of solar influence, acting night and day, all the summer long?

We suppose Linnaeus did not witness a baptism, or a funeral, as he does not mention either. Since his time, missionaries have been sent among these people; and much has their civil and social state been improved of late. We can form no better wishes for them, than that this good may be unmixed with evil; and that the comforts of domestic life may be increased, while their innocence, their peace, their cheerfulness, their health, and their agility continue undiminished.

\* The reflections of the great naturalist on this whimsicality, are expressed with a *naïveté* too pleasant to be omitted. We transcribe a note of Dr. Smith's:

I must here present the English reader with a passage on this subject from the *Flora Lapponica*. "The Lapland youth, having found this Agaric, carefully preserves it in a little pocket hanging at his waist, that its grateful perfume may render him more acceptable to his favourite fair-one. O whimsical Venus! in other regions you must be treated with coffee and chocolate, preserves and sweetmeats, wines and dainties, jewels and pearls, gold and silver, silks and cosmetics, balls and assemblies, music and theatrical exhibitions: here you are satisfied with a little withered fungus!"

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*A Grammar of the Malayan Language,*  
with an Introduction and Praxis. By William Marsden, F.R.S. 4to. p.p. 275; price £1 1s. boards. For the Author; Black and Co. London, 1812.

MR. MARSDEN from motives of convenience, published his "Dictionary of the Malay Language,"\* before his grammar; the natural order of these works is now restored, and the present, though last, is a very useful and instructive introduction to the former. The settlements of the English nation never extended so widely as those of the Dutch into countries where this language prevails; and therefore it has remained with but slight exceptions, unknown among the learned of our country. A number comparatively small of our traders in the East, ventured to establish themselves among a people, whose character it was understood, combined rapine and treachery; while their coasts were reputed to be more than commonly injurious to European constitutions. The Dutch, however, had numerous colonies, or rather factories, among the islands, using the Malay tongue; and their Company patronized the means for facilitating an acquaintance with it. Their linguists produced the most valuable and copious labours on this subject; which engaged the presses as well of Amsterdam as of Batavia. Times have changed: the Dutch Company no longer holds up its head: its last, and most valuable settlement is wrested from it, and the British flag floats where formerly that of the Batavian government alone was dominant. In proportion to the importance of our acquisitions in those parts, is that of giving a wider circulation among our countrymen, to the language spoken by the natives; and every endeavour for this purpose is entitled to our grateful acknowledgments.

But not the statesman, or the merchant merely, is interested in what we may term the communication of a new language (for whatever of the kind our press formerly produced is now rare, or almost unknown), the philosophical enquirer into history and manners feels an interest in examining the dialects of the numerous family of mankind. By tracing

them from country to country, so far as we are able, a portion of the history of our species opens on our view. Language was at all times indispensable to man; and to wherever he roamed, he took with him that into which he had been initiated in his native land. Settlers among other nations would quickly intermix the language spoken around them with their own. But settlers on a small and uninhabited island, after they had once affixed names to such objects as were new, would long retain the dialect spoken by their ancestors. By this, in after ages, their relation may be discovered; and this testimony of their descent, is independent of historical record. To what variations it has been subjected, or from what causes it now differs from that prevalent in their original country, is a curious question for philosophical investigation. To this the learned will attach themselves; while the merchant studies with solicitude the present names with the properties of commodities, and the sale prices of what the country produces.

MR. MARSDEN'S introduction to this volume is an interesting account of the extent to which the Malayan language has spread, its probable origin, or rather seat, among the shores of the great Asiatic Continent, its peculiarities, so far as they assist in that enquiry, the works published by Europeans, which have professed to treat on it, with the rules adopted by the author in composing his present performance.

This language prevails throughout a considerable portion of what is vaguely termed the East-Indies, but especially on the Southern part of the Peninsula beyond the Ganges, and the almost innumerable islands eastward of the Moluccas, known under the general appellation of the Spice Islands. The interior of the larger of these islands have, nevertheless, each its own peculiar language, the Malayan being attached chiefly to the coasts, and districts accessible by means of the rivers. This proves sufficiently that it is not the original language of the tribes by which these islands were first peopled; but has been introduced by strangers, and subsequent settlers. Those who spoke it were commercial, or they were powerful; and their favour insinuated, or force predominated, in the establishment of the language. Mr. M. assures us also, that

\* For Mr. M.'s History of Sumatra, Vide Panorama, Vol. IX. p. 449. For his Dictionary, Vol. XI. p. 207.

it is singularly soft and easy of pronunciation, simple in the grammatical relation of its words, and plain and natural in the construction of its sentences. It has been cultivated with care as a written language.

If we rightly interpret the fable, or rather, perhaps, the phraseology, which describes the source of the river *Malaju* as rising in the mountains of *Maha-meru*, it furnishes evidence that the Sumatrans acknowledged their descent from the great Indian horde; and from Sumatra families of them have migrated, as led by the spirit of adventure. There are certain fixed points to which colonists however distant, will not fail to refer the situation of their parent country. In the west the rising sun has sufficiently marked the east, from which they travelled. Hence the idolatry paid not to the setting, but to the rising sun. Hence the delight taken in whatever was Oriental, and the distinction annexed to the productions of the Asiatic Continent. Eastward of *Maha-Meru* this natural distinction ceased, and other indications were adopted; as in the South, or the North, others still. Where the Monsoon, depending on natural causes, is a constant and inevitable effect, it may be admitted as no improbable conjecture that a distinction might be formed between those people who arrived at the island where this family first seated itself, by a track full in the course of the wind, or to the northward, or to the southward, of that course. In fact, the Malays familiarly employ the phrase of *orang de-hawah ang'in* signifying the "leeward people," or literally, the "people beneath the wind," in contradistinction to the *orang de atas ang'in* "windward people," or "those above the wind." As these descriptions are used very irregularly and even contradictorily, in different parts, Mr. M. finds a difficulty in admitting that they originated in a reference to the Monsoon; but nothing forbids our supposing that *anciently*, according to the then state of navigation, these islands were approached only or chiefly under certain circumstances of that permanent gale, by those who first frequented them; while later knowledge, notwithstanding its superiority, has been unable to reform the phraseology, or to substitute more correct expressions to signify that distinction.

Admitting the conjecture that Mount Meru is the acknowledged origin of the

Malays, it would be truly wonderful if no traces of the "venerable Sanskrit," remained in their language: and we should expect to find these remains most evident in such words as were preserved rather among the learned than among the populace. Mr. M. informs us, that such Sanskrit terms as now are embodied into this language, are those which express the feelings of the mind, the most obvious moral ideas, the simplest objects of the understanding;—not ordinary or vulgar things, or common or familiar matters. These terms moreover, it appears, have acquired an intensity of signification:—as *sakti*, which in Sanskrit denotes "power," is restricted in Malayan to "supernatural power,"—[rather to power *par excellence*;] and *putrā* signifying "a son," is applied only to the "son of a royal personage"—who surely is the son, *par excellence*. This seems to favour the idea that persons of the superior ranks retained an acquaintance with their original language long after the roaming vulgar had lost it; and it confirms Mr. M.'s supposition of the "early period" at which the Malay language was affected by the Sanskrit.

Another philosophical argument is started by Mr. M. which deserves further enquiry. The cultivator of a plant is most likely to have given name to that plant: the purchaser of it would retain that name, he would not impose another: and the manufacturer of an article, the same: we cannot, therefore, infer much from finding a few similar words in a foreign language, in favour of the supposition that *that* language is the mother tongue.

Mr. M. will perceive that we somewhat differ from his theory; for he supposes the Malayan language to be a dialect of that prevalent among the islands; and to have been at a very remote and unknown period, enriched by an accession of Sanskrit words. A much greater inroad has been made on it, by the introduction of Mahomedism, and with it the Arabic language; the character, too, of the Arabic is become very much the character of the Malayan; but not so entirely as to supersede the necessity of casting a new font of characters in which to print this grammar; or to induce our author to suppress his censures on Mr. Howison's "Dictionary of the Malay

\* See  
posed for  
Vol. XI.

tongue," in which the Persian-Arabic types were used, after a sort, as far as they would go, though with many omissions; while in numerous instances, by neglect of the Malay *mutations* of their powers, they became absolutely deceptive, and in many more, direct nonsense.—A list of the dictionaries foreign and English, with other assistance, consulted by Mr. M. would afford no amusement to our readers: to know that they may find such a catalogue here, with remarks, may, nevertheless, be acceptable to students who desire a proficiency in this language.

Mr. M. has departed from the usage of the Malay scribes, who place the six letters

ج ف غ ث ظ which are formed judiciously enough, by the simple expedient of increasing the number of diacritical points, from ج ف ک ن at the end of the alphabet; in order to introduce them each after its respective original, thereby better preserving the classification; for which he has the authority of the Persians.\*

Of the thirty-four letters which compose the Malayan alphabet, thirteen are Arabic; six are Malayan; and fifteen are common to both languages. The language has few compound words; and few of three syllables. Nouns cannot be said to possess the distinction of gender, number or case. The absurdity of attributing difference of sex to things, or to the names of things, not organized by nature to reproduce their kind, has not been adopted by the framers of the Malayan tongue. Males and females of living beings are expressed by appropriate terms; as they must be in all languages; but a stone is neither male nor female, in nature; why should it be masculine or feminine in language? We cannot say that our opinion is equally in favour of the Malayan mode of reckoning some things by tails instead of heads.—

"In our own language, says Mr. M. speaking of cattle, we say two or more "head;" whilst the Malays (somewhat more appropriately) enumerate cattle, birds, and animals, in general by the "tail"—as *kuda lima ikur* five tail of horses: *karbau samilan ikur* nine tail of buffaloes: *ayam salōng ampat ikur* four tail

of game-cocks." Now, to this we object: 1. that it is more natural to count cattle, &c. by the part most distinguished, most prominent, or first seen in its approach, i. e. the head: 2. that these animals may be deprived of their tails, yet may continue to live, and to be *countable*; but deprived of their heads, they are no longer either.

The principles of numeration in numbers between the tens, and between the hundreds, also displease us: for twenty-five they say familiarly—*half of thirty*; which an Englishman would understand to be *fifteen*: for one hundred and fifty, they say, *half of two hundred*: so for two and a half, they say *half of three*; and for three and a half, *half of four*. But, they have the same usage as ourselves in denoting *nine* by one less than ten; and *ninety-nine* by one less than a hundred. Is this subtraction founded in nature?

Custom has varied the terms of endearment: a lover and his mistress, a young husband and wife, are *brother* and *sister*: this seems to imply a refinement truly oriental; and perhaps might be traced, were it worth while, to Hindoostan. Custom, also, influences the poesy of the language, and the poet "rails on lady fortune in good terms, in good set terms," as well in Sumatra, as in Europe. We cannot pretend to set the rules of Malayan Grammar before our readers; but the article of poetry as treated by Mr. M. furnishes at once amusement and instruction.

The following observations are intended to be confined as much as possible to what is properly Malayan verse; which, interwoven as it is with the manners of the people, must have been cultivated by them long before the introduction of Arabian literature.

The more common terms for verse including rhyme, are *sejú* and *sayak*. Rhyme, it must be understood, is an essential part of every kind of metrical composition, blank verse being unknown to the Malays.

Their poetry may be divided into two species; the *siār* or *shīr* (often pronounced *sayer*), which they also name *madah eulogium*, and *naḍlām* or *nazām* arrangement, and the *pantun*, which is also named *seloka* stanza, from the Sanskrit. The former compositions have a fair claim to the denomination of poems, being usually of considerable length, and serious in point of style. The subjects are sometimes historical, (as, for instance, a poem in my possession on the war between the king of *Mangkasar* and the

\* See a similar mode of classification proposed for the English alphabet, in Panorama Vol. XI. p. 521.

Dutch, under the famous CORNELIUS SPEELMAN), but are oftener romances, in which supernatural agency is a distinguished feature. Some of them contain panegyrics, and others an unconnected succession of moral reflexions, the burthen of which is the poet's complaint of the caprice and untowardness of fortune, the evils attendant on poverty, the unkind neglect of relations and friends, and above all, the difficulty of finding liberal patrons amongst the great. They are written in rhyming couplets, the lines of each couplet running lengthwise, with a point, small circle, or other mark to denote the interval, instead of being placed under each other, as in our poems; the page by this means exhibiting a double column.

The *pantun*, *seloka* or stanza, consisting of four short lines alternately rhyming, is sententious and epigrammatic; but its essential quality and that from whence it acquires its name, is a quaint allusion, by which it affects to express more than meets the ear. The first two lines of the quatrain are figurative, containing sometimes one, but oftener two unconnected images, whilst the latter two are moral, sentimental, or amorous, and we are led to expect that they should exemplify and constitute the application of the figurative part. They do so in some few instances, but in general the thought is wrapt in such obscurity, that not the faintest analogy between them can be traced, and we are even disposed to doubt whether any is intended or occurs otherwise than by chance. Yet (as DR. LEYDEN has observed) "the Malays allege that the application of the image, maxima or similitude, is always accurate;" and this is in some measure evinced by the eager attention (surely not to be excited by mere nonsense) paid to the poetical contests which give birth to these, often extemporeaneous, productions, and the applause bestowed upon such as, to the taste of the by-standers, contain the most witty and pointed allusions; for "these *pantuns* (adds the same writer) the Malays often recite in alternate contest for several hours; the preceding *pantun* always furnishing the catchword to that which follows, until one of the parties be silenced or vanquished."

With regard to the metre of their poetry, it appears to be regulated by the ear of the composer, rather than by rules previously established for his guidance, and is consequently subject to much licence in the disposition of the long and short, or, more properly, the accented and unaccented syllables. But notwithstanding this, a general similarity of cadence prevails throughout all poems of the same class, and the principles therefore on which the verse is constructed should not be considered as an hopeless subject of investigation.

The following specimen may remind the reader of the laborious effusions of the ingenious Quarles and his contemporaries; whose first words—or second words, according to the case, made verses in sequence; and whose rhymes answered in sense to the corresponding lines of a separate stanza, perhaps, twenty lines off.

" Butterflies sport on the wing around,  
They fly to the sea by the reef of rocks.  
My heart has felt uneasy in my breast,  
From former days to the present hour.

They fly to the sea by the reef of rocks.  
The vulture wings its flight to Bandan.  
From former days to the present hour,  
Many youths have I admired.

The vulture wings its flight to Bandan,  
Dropping its feathers at Patani.  
Many youths have I admired,  
But none to compare with my present choice.

His feathers he let fall at Patani,  
A score of young pigeons.

No youth can compare with my present choice,  
Skilled as he is to touch the heart.

There is throughout the East a kind of covert allusion by signs, in love-matters, a mode of expression, by which one thing typifies another. A *skein of silk* sent from a youth to a maiden implies "my heart is captivated, enthralled, by thy charms;" *wool* implies complaint of absence; *salt* signifies perpetuity of affection: and thus *flowers*, gold and silver thread, and divers colours of silk, in short almost every article, has an established association of idea, by which it speaks, to the understanding, as in the days of Juvenal :—

*Hoc discunt Juvenes ante Alpha et Beta pueræ.*  
We suspect that the Malayans practise this art; and that the admiration of auditors, &c. arises from the precision with which these images are applied. Our suspicion is not diminished by discovering that the Malayan ladies are tender hearted, or at least, are not so unapproachably reserved, as to freeze beholders into icicles, or to be thought icicles, themselves. The following verses, if they be not aspersions, are surely tinctured with the spirit of scandal; yet they bear a strong resemblance to what may be heard occasionally in an island not directly under the Equator, as Sumatra is; an island however to which Mr. M. could have no possible reference, when

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selecting them. Is it not lamentable that the fair sex among the Malays, "whose complexions resemble burnished gold, and whose countenances are resplendent as the full moon," should be guilty of indiscretions, which prognosticate nothing less than the end of all things!—but, what else can possibly be expected from their "flirting and toying with the young men," &c. &c. &c. as charged on them in the following verses?

It is true that those of the present race are wise;  
They have much science, but plain good sense  
is wanting.

They are able to count the stars in the sky,  
But cannot tell when their own faces are  
smutted.

Their employment is mutual obloquy and recrimination,  
And every place is filled with inquisitive  
tattlers.

In these days the behaviour of young women is  
immodest,

Flirting and toying with the young men.  
It was not the case with maidens of former times,  
Who possessed much delicacy and sense of  
shame.

Circumstances are now very different,  
And all sort of conversation is familiar to them.  
Where there are a number of youthful gallants,  
There you will find the young women assembled,

Whose manners assume a variety of hues.  
The consequence of all this is but too obvious.  
Even the children now o'days (imitate their  
elders).

And both boys and girls are equally forward,  
They play about promiscuously together,  
With all the familiarity of man and wife.  
Are not such things evident signs,

That the end of the world is drawing near?

We nevertheless, maintain our hope, that these *unnatural* transgressions are not general; for if they were, of what avail could the golden advice of the parental sages who know the world, among the Malays, be? or, the prudence enjoined in the stanza annexed?

If you, my son, are about to take a wife,  
You should look for these four qualifications:  
In order that your family may be prosperous,  
And your friends may have pleasure in frequenting your house.

In the first place, chuse a person of good birth;  
In the second, let her be the owner of some  
thousands;  
Thirdly, elegant in person and sweet in countenance;

Fourthly, of good understanding and accomplished manners.

Should she be deficient in any one of these,  
Take not such a woman to wife.  
If you do, your friends will avoid your company,  
And you will sit moping like a spectre.

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*A Practical Abridgement of the Laws of the Customs, relative to the Import, Export, and Coasting Trade of Great Britain and her Dependencies; (except the East Indies;) including a Statement of the Duties, Drawbacks, and Bounties, directed to be paid and allowed. The whole interspersed with Orders in Council; and brought up to 5th January, 1812. By Charles Pope. Price 20s. Longman and Co. London: 1812.*

THE prodigious increase of British Trade, with the variety of articles now included in it, has rendered the Custom House laws and regulations, a labyrinth not to be safely trod by every one, without assistance. There is some intricacy, and more trouble, in passing goods through the London Custom House (for of that we speak, as having the better acquaintance with it), but the laws which direct and limit the operations and speculations of merchants, are a much greater source of embarrassment, notwithstanding the readiness of the commissioners to put the most favourable construction on the conduct of commercial men of repute. The alterations which have been made in the very numerous acts of Parliament, by which the Customs are governed; the different constructions, or usages, which affect them; their perpetual reference one to another, "have been," says our author, "most fruitful sources of perplexity, till at last the laws of the customs have become so entangled, as to be in a great measure useless to persons, who may have recourse to them for casual information." Like other parts of our law, they are a mass forming an *irregular system*; and whoever attempts to reduce them to order, by which their application to any given subject cannot but be facilitated, performs an acceptable service to the country. Indeed we doubt whether this service is not a *duty* officially due from the government to the public; but as we see no prospect of government discharging such duty authoritatively, we

must content ourselves with commanding the labours of individuals. To answer that purpose, partial attempts have been made; and voluminous works on the laws of merchants, &c. have paid some attention to this department; Mr. Reeves also, published a masterly treatise on "The Law of Shipping and Navigation;" and a few leading hints may be found in other works. Nevertheless, a compendious, but general treatise, in which the legislative enactments, though abridged, should be clearly expressed and readily found, cannot but be acceptable. Mr. P. professes to have retained the *very words* of the originals, and to have removed redundancies only. He also proposes to publish yearly, an appendix, containing such alterations as are made by law or proclamation.

The *Customs* are certainly of great antiquity, and part of the common law of the land; notwithstanding, Coke has shewn that they are granted to the King by Parliament, 3 Edw. I. though the record is not now extant. They were *customary* payments, and in 21 Edw. I. c. 8, the King declares that he will not draw certain temporary aids and taxes, [the war taxes, income-taxes, &c. &c. of those days] into a *custom*. The most ancient act of Parliament alluded to in the present work, is 11 Edw. III.

We did not think at our first opening of this volume, that it would furnish an extract: but having noticed under the article "*Coin*," a fair counterpart in ancient time to the present scarcity of gold and silver, and greatly wondering by what means the nation could maintain its existence, without the aid of a paper circulation, which has been described as our sheet anchor, &c. &c. in the present day, we have deemed it our duty to make our readers participants in a matter of such deep cogitation, such personal, and universal concern.

**5 Rich. II. c. 2. § 1.**—The king enjoineth all manner of people, as well strangers as denizens, upon pain of so much as they may forfeit, that none of them cause to be carried out of the realm, any gold or silver, in money, bullion, plate or vessel, neither by exchanges to be paid, nor in any other manner, but the wages of the king's fortresses beyond the sea, and especially excepted the prelates, lords and others of the realm, to

whom sometimes it behoveth necessarily to make payments beyond the sea, that of the same payments only they make exchanges in England by good and sufficient merchants, and first especial licence had of the king. The merchants that shall so make exchanges, shall be diligently examined and sworn in their proper persons as often as they shall have the said licence, that they shall not send beyond the sea, any manner of gold nor silver under the colour of the same exchange. And if any person be duly attainted that he hath caused to be carried beyond the sea, any gold or silver against this ordinance, he shall forfeit to the king the sum so carried.

We find a complaint of the same nature in after periods; for in 2. Hen. IV. cap. 5. it is enacted that

If any searcher of the king may find gold or silver in coin, or in mass, in the keeping of any that is passing, or upon his passage, in any vessel to go out of the realm without the king's special licence all that gold or silver shall be forfeited to the king, saving his reasonable expences, which he shall be bound to discover presently after that he is charged so to do by the same searcher, or else all the money so concealed shall be forfeited to the king. But merchant-strangers that do sell their merchandize within England, and the one-half of the money of England received for the same, do employ upon other merchandizes of the realm, may freely carry out the other half by the king's licence according to the statute thereof made.

But, after storm, sunshine; and as the law has already provided for the case, too much publicity cannot be given to its enactments:

Every person may freely import into this kingdom, guineas and half-guineas. (8 Will. III. c. 1.)

The following are some of the laws under which the trade in coinage, and the currency of the kingdom are now secured. On the prohibiting clauses in favour of *Bank* money, instead of *Royal* coin we need say nothing.

Silver coin of this realm, or money purporting to be such, which is not of the established standard of the mint in weight and fineness, shall be prohibited to be imported into Great Britain or Ireland from foreign countries. If such coin, exceeding in amount £5, be found by any officer of customs on board any boat, vessel, or barge in the said kingdoms, or in the custody of persons coming directly from the waterside, or upon information, in any house or other place on search

there made agreeably to 13 & 14 Car. 2, the officers may stop such coin, and put it in his majesty's custom-house warehouse in the port next to the place where such stop shall be made. If it appear upon examination there to the collector or other principal officer of customs of the place, that the coin is of the established standard of the mint in weight and fineness, the same shall, upon demand, be forthwith delivered to the owner thereof, and the officer or any person acting in his aid, shall not be liable to any action or suit on account thereof. But if such coin or any part thereof be less in weight or fineness than as aforesaid, such part shall be forfeited; and, after condemnation, it shall be melted down or defaced in such manner as the commissioners of customs may direct. (14 Geo. III. c. 42. § 1.)

If any person bring into this realm any kind of coin, not the proper coin of this realm, nor permitted to be current within the same, but resembling, or made with intent to resemble, gold or silver coin of a foreign prince, state or country, or to pass as such foreign coin, knowing the same to be false or counterfeit, to the intent to utter the same within this realm, or within any dominions of the same, such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of *felony*, and may be transported for any term not exceeding seven years. (37 Geo. III. c. 126. § 3.)

If any person bring into the United Kingdom any counterfeit dollar, resembling or made with intent to resemble the dollars marked "Five shillings dollar, Bank of England, 1804," coined or stamp, and circulated by the governor and company of the bank of England, or pass such dollar, knowing the same to be counterfeited, to the intent to utter the same within the United Kingdom, or within any dominions thereof, every person so offending, on conviction, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of *felony*; and shall be transported for any term not exceeding seven years. (44 Geo. III. c. 71. § 2.)

If any person bring into the United Kingdom any counterfeit tokens, made with the intent to resemble the tokens intended to be circulated by the governor and company of the Bank of England for 5s. 6d., 3s. and 1s. 6d., or with intent to pass as such tokens respectively, knowing the same to be counterfeited, to the intent to utter them in the United Kingdom, or within any of the dominions thereof, every person so offending, on conviction shall be adjudged to the guilty of *felony*, and shall be transported for any term not exceeding seven years. (56 Geo. III. c. 110. § 2.)

*A Commentary on the Military Establishments and Policy of Nations*, Vol. II. By the Hon. Henry Augustus Dillon, Colonel of His Majesty's 101st, or the Duke of York's Irish Regiment of Foot, and a Member of Parliament for the County of Mayo ; 8vo. p.p. 270, price 7s. Kerby, London, 1812.

We congratulate the country at large on the perseverance of the Hon. Colonel Dillon. Last year witnessed the publication of his first volume, "on the Military Establishments and Defence of the British Empire."\* In the postscript to that volume, we were informed "that the second would contain an Epitome and Analysis of the Prussian Manœuvres; tracing their origin, in an enquiry whether they be not founded in the tactics of the ancient Greeks and Romans." Had the honorable author been content to treat his subject in a superficial way, he would have rested satisfied with doing this, and no more; but he has judged it necessary to enter upon a preliminary discussion including subjects of very great importance; and these form the matter of the present volume. It is divided into nine chapters: 1. the introductory chapter, in which many points of the highest consequence to States in general, and to the United Kingdom in particular, are freely argued; some popular errors are corrected; the true strength of the nation is proved to be independant of commerce; and, in an elaborate comparison between them, an agricultural people is shewn to possess many and solid advantages, in point of stability, power of defence, military energy and promptitude, over a commercial nation. This may revolt the feelings of those who have studied statistical science amidst the clamours of the Stock-Exchange; but persons of enlarged intellects, and unfettered modes of thinking, will not rest on the estimates of such calculators, when national welfare and honor are in question. The hon. author shews, that to provide against war, is an imperious duty. A true statesman will be indefatigable to enable his country to resist aggression; and to support the energy of protracted hostilities for an indefinite period; and this

\* Vide the *Literary Panorama*, Vol. X. pp. 37, 303.

more especially in times like the present ; when, in fact, peace is only to be procured and maintained by force of arms ; when, if England wishes to enjoy her natural comforts, her civil rights, uninjured by her enemies, she must preserve an attitude of vigilant preparation for war ; —she must sleep upon her arms. She will always be exposed to melancholy results, if she is to form an army, *after her foes have taken the field* ; or, if being engaged in active warfare, she waste her vigour in petty enterprizes, till her adversary is imposing degrading conditions on her allies in the heart of Europe. As France has become more than ever, a military state, it is necessary that England should become more than ever an armed nation ; not only for the purposes of parade, but of serious and efficient warfare.

The time is at length arrived when the nation feels in common with the gallant Colonel, the importance of making every exertion to rid the Spanish nation of its barbarous foes ; —by *expulsion*, says our author ; —more probably, by *extermination*, say the Panoramists ; —but either way implies the augmentation of the forces under the Earl of Wellington to a first rate army. This happy result may not be so distant as some among us imagine. Were the moment arrived, when not a Frenchman should be found on the south of the Pyrenees, Buonaparte would be obliged to recross the Niemen, or would find himself entangled within the Russian territories, “ till famine and the scurvy eat him up.” Now the principal view of our hon. author, is, to enforce on Britons the formation of such an army ; and to shew how proportionable reserves may be kept in readiness, either to replace its ranks, or to co-operate with it. The Col. argues on the natural attachment of natives to the soil of their country ; on the due proportion between the population, and the productive powers of the soil ; “ having in view the combined magnitude and fruitfulness of the land, as the rule to go by ;” and venerating agriculture as the foundation (or pedestal, as he significantly calls it) of all permanent power.

To sum up all, says Colonel Dillon, the philosopher will pronounce that the maximum of human happiness lies in an industrious agricultural state, sufficiently enlightened to distinguish right from wrong ;

sufficiently virtuous to assert the one and curb the other ; with just so much liberty as to carry such inclination into effect, and just so much power in its government as to ensure its military defence and protection ; being able at all times to call forth and apply its physical force in the support of its friends, and the chastisement of its enemies ; —such is the happiest, best, and most efficient condition within the orbit of the social compact.

The history of the world has never furnished us with an example of a purely commercial state, surviving a long series of wars. Commercial communities have uniformly sunk under the effects of prolonged hostilities ; their concerns, their wealth, and their colonies, coveted by their neighbours, have excited wars ; and they have at last been destroyed by agriculturists and shepherds.

The true military efficiency of a state is ascertained, 1st, when it is able to defend itself against any combination of its neighbours ; and 2d, when it succeeds upon trials of strength with powers equal to itself.

We will suppose a state, not supported by agriculture, but by commerce ; agriculture being only esteemed a secondary consideration. In such a state, the means of existence being the proceeds of commerce, drawn from foreigners, in uncertain proportions, just as the balance of trade, (shifting as the winds, and changeable as the stocks,) shall be favourable or unfavourable ; this commerce, moreover, not restricted to articles of native produce or home manufacture, but the miscellaneous barter of the produce of other states ; the proportion of food drawn into the state which we are now contemplating, must be variable, because it depends altogether upon extraneous contingencies ; and therefore the amount of population fed by such means must be variable also ; and it may, in some particular parts, far outgrow the internal means of support. Suppose then the occurrence of some of those dreadful contingencies whereby the supply of such food is obstructed, retarded, or wholly cut off ; to what condition shall the population so situated, be reduced ? it will at least be out of proportion to the soil, that is to the means of existence ; and in such an event, the ends of the creation will be counteracted ; nature will be disturbed ; man will become the victim of misguiding folly ; famine will prey upon him ; distress will goad him to outrage, he will expatriate himself, and encounter the dreadful evils of ill-concerted emigration, carrying his talents and his strength to benefit other nations.

But where agriculture is the basis of the wealth of a state, where its own manufactures supply its wants, and its commerce consists in disposing only of the superfluities of produce ; its resources are defined ; its

strength is commensurate with its extent; its riches never fluctuate, and it may bid defiance to ruin. Where shall limits be set to the exertions of such a state? Superior to circumstances, because independent of other powers,—as its rise will be owing to military energy, so its decline or fall will never be occasioned by financial embarrassments or commercial failures.

None can object against the hon. writer's advice to cultivate *every waste acre*; nor to his regret at the vast quantity of human food *imported*; why not grow it ourselves?

The commerce of a state, may be compared to the masts and sails of a vessel; its agriculture to the hull and the cargo: in prosperous gales, with open ports on every hand, the vessel with a light cargo, and lofty masts and wide spreading sails, may keep her way, and enter the port she is bound to, or those at which she is to touch: but how will she bear a storm, with no friendly ports to take shelter in, surrounded with breakers, encompassed with shoals, under all the horrors of a lee shore and an iron bound coast?—lower masts, less canvass, and heavier lading, would here stand her in better stead.—But a country situated as England is at present, need not fear a diminution of commerce, though the whole of the world beside should be shut against her; whilst she can retain possession of her thriving colonies and splendid conquests. The necessary articles which these at all times require, will always ensure a safe and certain market; and a correspondence with these, together with what she requires for her own consumption, together with the demands and supplies of whatever allies the course of events may produce, will afford a sufficiency of commerce, without giving into the mad, and often fraudulent, speculation of adventurers; who neither add population or wealth, security or honour, to the community to which they belong: and she will always possess an ample nursery for seamen, particularly as her navy is so extensive, as to prove both a cradle and a school for sailors.

It is obvious to reply, that these thriving colonies and splendid conquests are the consequences of spirited expeditions in seas to which commerce first led us, and enabled us to penetrate; a people simply agricultural, would never have achieved those conquests, nor participated in the enjoyments and influence they afford.

Col. Dillon has certainly expressed himself with great freedom; and most unquestionably it demands no small degree of bravery for any man to withstand those

existing prejudices which are entertained by many persons of weight and consequence in the country. But although he writes and reasons with the liberal unreservedness of a soldier; he by no means wishes to urge any thing in a way unbecoming a gentleman.

We deprecate, says he, the imputation of having made invidious comparisons between mercantile men, and agriculturists; our object is clearly this, to show that the inhabitants of Great Britain may better be enabled to cope with the enemies of their native land, by cultivating her soil, than by extending her commerce beyond due bounds. We wish not to degrade the merchant, when we compare him with the cultivator of land. They each have their reciprocal claims on the gratitude of their country; but agriculture is best adapted to the condition and the wants of a military people—and, to quote the sentiments of Cato, “ I count the trader indefatigable, and studious of acquiring wealth, “ yet (as I above said) exposed to danger “ and calamity; but the most valiant men “ and the most vigorous soldiers are begotten “ by agriculturists; their gains too are of the “ most sacred kind; they are durable, and “ are not of an invidious cast.”

Chapter 2, gives us the characteristics of the armies of the Greeks, Romans, and modern nations:—Chap. 3, those of the armies of modern Europe. From this chapter we present our readers with an extract, which demonstrates Col. Dillon's acquaintance with military history; and fixes the era of the modern (that is, a revival of the ancient) system of war: “ That period,” says our author, “ commenced with Gustavus Adolphus.” —

Although Louis XIV. gave splendour to the military dress; it was Gustavus who first clothed soldiers regularly and uniformly in all points, and established in armies a system of internal economy, cleanliness, sobriety and order, by means of a rigid police which extended to every part of the forces. Anterior to Gustavus's military institutions, soldiers were men who made a sort of trade of arms; they migrated from army to army, and transferred their services from chief to chief; they clothed themselves; they were under little or no restraint either in camp or quarters; they knew little of what is now termed the internal economy of corps; they fought for plunder, and squandered in brutal excess and debilitating debauchery, what they had acquired by cruelty and violence. The success of the general commonly depended upon the number of his followers, and his popularity increased or diminished in proportion as

he connived at the licentiousness of those followers, and the extent of country, or the number of towns which he abandoned to their rapacity. War lingered from the want of a proper arrangement and application of finances; and armies were broken up either from the inability of their governments to pay them, or the inadequacy of the country which was the seat of war, to afford them the means of subsistence, or to supply the contributions which they levied.

With the institutions of Gustavus Adolphus commenced a new era in the art of war, and the legitimate organization of armies; his contributions were light; the pay of his army was regular; pillage was unknown among the Swedes; war, which had been ignobly practised merely as a trade, became an honourable profession; in which the inducement of acquiring precarious wealth lost all its stimulus. Here then we discover the secret, whereby a monarch, at the head of only thirteen thousand Swedes, at first crossing the sea to Germany, and, invading a populous and hostile continent, defended by nine armies, was enabled in the space of twenty-eight months, to occupy and traverse an extent of country, reaching from the Isle of Rugen to the Lake of Constance, and from the middle of Silesia to the Banks of the Rhine.

Gustavus made many advantageous alterations in the soldiers' dress. He looked beyond the effect of the first onset; he provided efficient reserves; and what signalizes his humanity, he allotted four surgeons to each of his regiments. Since his death Sweden has had but little occupation in feats of arms.

Chapter 4, details the characteristics of the French army:—Chapter 5, of the Austrian:—Chapter 6, of the Prussian:—Chapter 7, of the Russian:—Chapter 8, of the Spanish, and Chapter 9, of the English army.

The political circumstances of the moment induce us to extract a considerable portion of what this spirited officer suggests on the character and efficiency of the Russians as soldiers: any additional remarks from us would be completely superfluous.

Blind and implicit obedience is the distinguishing characteristic of the Russian soldier. The love of life itself, and all the incidents, and all the contingencies that can affect the feelings, raise or depress the spirit, diversify the sentiment, or animate the affections; all passions, propensities, and inclinations, are absorbed in this one sense of implicit duty; which almost, with him,

goes to change his very nature. Although slow in acquiring discipline, and becoming a soldier, the Russian, when once made such, stands as motionless, in the field of battle, as any inanimate substance; and possesses an insensibility to danger, not exceeded by any of the brute creation. Hence, as far as the formation of a battalion, or a squadron, extends, the Russian troops are perfectly disciplined; and, in point of steadiness, exceed any other troops in Europe. But, as arts and sciences are effectually cultivated only in a very high state of civilization, and as the higher orders of Russia, in their habits, still partake of the semi-barbarous state of the nation at large, so luxury, which is sometimes mistaken for refinement, supersedes all other pursuits in the higher ranks. The art of war, which, like other sciences, requires an assiduous cultivation, has made small progress in Russia; and we still find her officers and her generals lamentably ignorant of scientific warfare in spite of all the experience they have had. This arises from the reasons already given, that the whole nation being yet in the first stage of civilization, and just emerging from barbarity, luxury is the first object which is sought for: and although, in the course of a century, two sovereigns, Peter the Great, and Catherine, justly denominated the Great, also,—although these sovereigns have made powerful and extraordinary efforts in civilizing their subjects, in promoting the liberal arts, and perfecting their military establishments, yet the human mind must, to a certain degree, be prepared to reap the benefit of commanding genius, such as their sovereigns possessed, in order to profit by its energies.

It may be a question to be solved, in an enquiry of this nature, whether a people, by becoming refined and highly civilized, do not lose much of their original energy? Undoubtedly refinement and civilization soften the bold, prominent, and rigid features of semi-barbarous life; and military service tends to equalize the prowess of states and armies. Those estimable qualities of steadiness, patience, an inflexible courage, and obedience, even to death, upon all occasions, for which the Russian army is now so distinguished, would, in their effect, be possibly much decreased, were a general, enlightened, and more philosophic system of government to extend itself through this vast empire. In gaining the great helps and aids of science, they would naturally lose, to a certain degree, those qualities which make them at present so formidable; because, one main reason for the possession of these qualities, is the absence of every thing like enlightened science or system in the frame of their government; the condition of their people, and

the nature of their establishments. It is evident, however, that they would flourish still more by the adoption of a more enlightened system and the application of science. By their geographical position, they are sufficiently removed from the rest of Europe, to preserve entire many traits of their natural character.

Since the humiliation of Austria, and the destruction of Prussia; since the change which has taken place in the Germanic constitution by establishing the Confederacy of the Rhine; Russia stands much more prominently forward in the immediate interests of the West: and that power which hitherto pursued a course of policy not interfering further to the westward than Prussia, now feels itself, by the destruction or neutralization of intervening states and powers, immediately in contact with France; the frontiers of France having been, as it were, transferred from the banks of the Rhine to those of the Vistula. Under these circumstances, the conquest of European Turkey, however desirable an object it may be for the Court of St. Petersburg, must be delayed; if not, at least, during the present generation, wholly laid aside. For Russia now finds herself watched, and even assailed, on her very frontier, by an enemy threatening the invasion of her territory: a new and critical situation for that gigantic power, and what she has not for one hundred years experienced; and most certainly the romantic expedition of Charles XII. was not of such a nature as to threaten any very ruinous consequences.\*

What she has now to fear, is, that the French armies, marching along the shores of the Baltic, should contrive (having made Prussia Proper the base of their operation, and drawing from thence their magazines) to arrive first at Riga, and afterwards at St. Petersburg. In an open country like Russia, such success would be almost decisive of the war; for the capital must then be removed to Moscow; and, in that case, should Russia by the revolt of the Polish provinces, and the organization of a new and vigorous state there, be compelled to fix the seat of her authority at a point so far distant as Moscow, she may be considered as effectually driven out of Europe ..

Were the Emperor to be driven from St. Petersburg, or Moscow, he would not find himself in the situation of other sovereign Princes in Europe; the provinces of whose states vary but little from each other, and whose capitals differ but in a small degree from other important cities of their empire.

\* Charles obtained the victory at Narva in the victory over the Russians at Narva in 1700; and was himself defeated at Pultawa in 1702.

We have said above, that science and generals only are wanting in the Russian army: its soldiers are as well qualified to contend with the French as the British are, and probably more so than any other soldiers in the world besides. This is a fact universally admitted by the French army. The position of strength with the Russians is a plain: they require no other ramparts than their own hardy breasts; no other shield than their own courage: patient alike of heat and cold, of hunger, thirst, and fatigue: neither the heats of Italy, nor the dreary snows of the North, affect their energy, or impair their strength. Always satisfied with the scantiest and coarsest diet, their admirable qualities seem to encourage their ignorant government in obstinately paying no attention to the duties of the commissariat,—or to the allotting of a sufficient number of surgeons. Yet this arises from a want of information and mere inattention, and not from any fastidious neglect of the soldiery; for in no nation are the higher ranks (not excepting the Emperor himself) more familiar with the lower than in Russia. The chief of the army makes it a sort of pride to sleep on the ground and share the same hard fare with the common soldier. ....

Russia has, possibly, in the womb of fate, high destinies prepared for her: she may have it in her power to divide the conquest of Europe with France; and to stem the torrent of French devastation. She possesses the natural elements of war beyond most other states in the world; but let her not disdain the assistance of science; if she persists in rejecting it, her name may be obliterated from among the civilized nations of the earth; —she may possess territory, indeed, but will not be acknowledged as an efficient state, and will lose all consideration in the scale of empire.

We acknowledge, without reserve, that much interesting matter relating to Spain is introduced by Col. D. in the chapter referring to the armies of that country; as well as to France, Austria, and Prussia: but our limits constrain us here to close our account of a work truly honorable to its author, and composed with the best intentions on behalf of the public. It is to be remembered that this is the work of a soldier; of an officer who has seen much of foreign armies and foreign courts; of a senator who wishes to guard his own court against those evils the effects of which had too sadly paralyzed the energies of the continent. Those evils he saw; those evils he exposes; and much is his country obliged to him for his advice. Whether he has sufficiently

adverted to the insular situation of Britain; whether he has made adequate allowance for the natural propensity of the people to the sea service; and whether he has fully contemplated the difficulty, if not impossibility of changing the prejudices or feelings of our countrymen from the objects *they* have at heart, to the objects *he* has at heart, must be left to the decision of Time, the most *dashing* of all reviewers. We can only say, for ourselves, that we await the appearance of the continuation of this work, whether to be comprised in one volume, or in more, with the most lively interest.

*The Isle of Palms*, and other Poems. By John Wilson. 8vo. Pp. 415. Price 12s. Edinburgh, 1812.

If beautiful lines made a beautiful poem, if smoothness of versification were the whole that was required to agitate and occupy the mind of the reader, these productions of the muse might claim no unenvied distinction. But, if to transfuse from the imagination of the writer, answerable sentiments, conceptions, and *visions*, into that of the reader be the glory of poesy, then these stanzas will be adjudged deficient in energy. What they have gained in refinement, they have lost in power. They possess delicacy and sweetness; they are evidently the offspring of cultivated taste; but the author has condescended to become an imitator; and has placed before him the weaker lines of Walter Scott, rather than the more masterly movements of that unequal writer. In the "Isle of Palms," the author has followed his fancy; unless he should plead a reference to the island of father Smith.—[Comp. Pan. Vol. VI. p. 920. X. 215.] But he has not swayed the fancy of others to follow him. He has ill combined his circumstances, if we are to accept them as truth; but if we are to accept them as fable, they, nevertheless, should resemble truth so nearly, that a cursory examination might admit their reality. His subject is,—that of a ship proceeding to India, which sailing in full security, and amidst the highest splendour of moonlight, suddenly strikes on a sunken rock, and all on board perish, except two lovers, who escape, they know not how,

in a boat, to an island at a distance, whence after a certain number of years, and the birth of a child, a vessel, which visits the island by accident, transports them back to England. The track to India is too well known to allow of this fiction: no Indiaman carries "five hundred souls"—nor could so bad a look out—nor could an accident so destructive happen, while

Gently now the small waves glide,  
Like playful lambs o'er a mountain's side:  
The calamity is too momentary, unless  
by magic.

Five hundred souls in one instant of dread  
Are hurried o'er the deck;  
And fast the miserable ship  
Becomes a lifeless wreck....  
And her pendant that kiss'd the fair moonshine  
Down many a fathom lies.

We therefore, cannot announce the "Isle of Palms," as our favourite; neither will it become, we conjecture, a favourite with the public. But, the author can do better when he paints from scenes before him. There is something more suited to his talents in describing the pleasures of an excursion so delightful, that we are tempted to wonder that we do not more frequently hear of such gratifying rambles. They combine novelty of scene, change of manners, and amusements ever new. Such are the charms which enthrall the Tartar nations, and keep their roaming inhabitants still Nomades, in spite of all the attractions of civilized society, and stationary establishments.

Mr. Wilson explains the occasion of this poem in plain prose.

The following poem is the narrative of one day, the pleasantest of many pleasant ones, of a little angling excursion made three summers ago among the mountains of Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Cumberland. A tent, large panniers filled with its furniture, with provisions, &c. were loaded upon horses, and while the anglers, who separated every morning, pursued each his own sport up the torrents, were carried over the mountains to the appointed place by some lake or stream, where they were to meet again in the evening.

In this manner they visited all the wildest and most secluded scenes of the country. On the first Sunday they passed among the hills, their tent was pitched on the banks of Wast Water, at the head of that wild and solitary lake, which they had reached by the moun-

tain path that passes Barn-Moor Tarn from Eskdale. Towards evening the inhabitants of the valley, not exceeding half a dozen families, with some too from the neighbouring glens, drawn by the unusual appearance, came to visit the strangers in their tent. Without, the evening was calm and beautiful; within, were the gaiety and kindness of simple mirth. At a late hour, their guests departed under a most resplendent moon that lighted them up the surrounding mountains, on which they turned to hail with long-continued shouts and songs the blazing of a huge fire, that was hastily kindled at the door of the tent to bid them a distant farewell.

The images and feelings of these few happy days, and above all, of that delightful evening, the author wished to preserve in poetry. What he has written, while it serves to himself and his friends as a record of past happiness, may, he hopes, without impropriety be offered to the public, since, if at all faithful to its subject, it will have some interest to those who delight in the wilder scenes of Nature, and who have studied with respect and love the character of their simple inhabitants.

From this poem we chuse our specimen of the writer's powers.

How leapt our hearts, when from an airy height,  
On which we paused for a sweet fountain's sake,  
With green fields fading in a peaceful lake,  
A deep-sunk vale burst sudden on our sight!  
We felt as if at home; a magic sound,  
As from a spirit whom we must obey,  
Bade us descend into the vale profound,  
And in its silence pass the Sabbath-day.  
The placid lake that rested far below,  
Softly embosoming another sky,  
Still as we gazed assumed a lovelier glow,  
And seem'd to send us looks of amity.  
Our hearts were open to the gracious love  
Of nature, smiling like a happy bride;  
So following the still impulse from above,  
Down the green slope we wind with airy glide,  
And pitch our snowy tent on that fair water's side.  
  
Within that bower are strewn in careless guise,  
Idle one day, the angler's simple gear;  
Lines that, as fine as floating gossamer,  
Dropt softly on the stream the silken flies;  
The limber rod that shook its trembling length,  
Almost as airy as the line it threw,  
Yet often bending in an arch of strength,  
When the tibel salmon rose at last to view,  
Now lightly leans across the rushy bed,

On which at night we dream of sports by day;  
And, empty now, beside it close is laid  
The goodly pannier framed of osiers gray;  
And, maple bowl in which we wont to bring,  
The limpid water from the morning wave,  
Or from some mossy and sequestered spring  
To which dark rocks a grateful coolness gave.  
Yet think not, in this wild and fairy spot,  
This miugled happiness of earth and heaven,  
Which to our hearts this Sabbath-day was given,  
Think not, that far-off friends were quite forgot.  
Helen-crag arose before our half-closed eyes  
With colours brighter than the brightening dove;  
Beneath that guardian mount a \* cottage lies  
Encircled by the halo breathed from Love!  
And sweet that dwelling† rests upon the brow  
(Beneath its sycamore) of Orrest-hill,  
As if it smiled on Windermere below,  
Her green recesses and her islands still!  
Thus, gently-blended many a human thought  
With those that peace and solitude supplied,  
Till in our hearts the moving kindness wrought  
With gradual influence, like a flowing tide,  
And for the lovely sound of human voice we sigh'd.  
  
And hark! a laugh, with voices blended, stole  
Across the water echoing from the shore!  
And during pauses short, the beating oar  
Brings the glad music closer to the soul.  
We leave our tent; and lo! a lovely sight  
Glides like a living creature through the air,  
For air the water seems thus passing bright,  
A living creature beautiful and fair!  
Nearer it glides; and now the radiant glow  
That on its radiant shadow seems to float,  
Turns to a virgin band, a glorious shew,  
Rowing with happy smiles a little boat.  
Towards the tent their lingering course they steer,  
And cheerful now upon the shore they stand,  
In maiden bashfulness, yet free from fear,  
And by our side, gay-moving hand in hand,  
Into our tent they go, a beauteous sister band!  
Scarce from our hearts had gone the sweet surprise,  
Which this glad troop of rural maids awoke;  
Scarce had a more familiar kindness broke  
From the mild lustre of their smiling eyes,  
Ere the tent seem'd encircled by the sound

\* At that time the residence of Mr. Wordsworth's family.

† The author's cottage on the banks of Windermere,

Of many voices ; in an instant stood  
 Men, women, children, all the circle round,  
 And with a friendly joy the strangers view'd.  
 Strange was it to behold this gladsome crowd  
 Our late so solitary dwelling fill ;  
 And strange to hear their greetings mingling loud  
 Where all before was undisturbed and still.  
 Yet was the stir delightful to our ear,  
 And moved to happiness our inward blood,  
 The sudden change, the unexpected cheer,  
 Breaking like sunshine on a pensive mood,  
 This breath and voice of life in seeming solitude !  
 Hard task it was, in our small tent to find  
 Seats for our quickly-gather'd company ;  
 But in them all was such a mirthful glee,  
 I ween they soon were seated to their mind !  
 Some viewing with a hesitating look  
 The panniers that contained our travelling fare,  
 On them at last their humble station took,  
 Pleased at the thought, and with a smiling air.  
 Some on our low-framed beds then chose their seat,  
 Each maid the youth that loved her best beside,  
 While many a gentle look and whisper sweet,  
 Brought to the stripling's face a gladsome pride.  
 The playful children on the velvet green,  
 Soon as the first-felt bashfulness was fled,  
 Smiled to each other at the wondrous scene,  
 And whisper'd words they to each other said,  
 And raised in sportive fit the shining golden head !  
 Then did we learn that this our stranger tent,  
 Seen by the lake side gleaming like a sail,  
 Had quickly spread o'er mountain and o'er vale  
 A gentle shock of pleased astonishment.  
 The lonely dwellers by the lofty rills,  
 Gazed in surprise upon th'unwonted sight,  
 The wandering shepherds saw it from the hills,  
 And quick descended from their airy height.  
 Soon as the voice of simple song and prayer  
 Ceased in the little chapel of the dell,  
 The congregation did in peace repair  
 To the lake side, to view our wondrous cell.  
 While leaving, for one noon, both young and old,  
 Their clustered hamlets in this deep recess,  
 All join the throng, in conscious good-will bold,  
 Elate and smiling in their Sabbath dress,  
 A mingled various group of homely happiness !  
 And thus our tent a joyous scene became,  
 Where loving hearts from distant vales did meet,  
 As at some rural festival, and greet  
 Each other with glad voice and kindly name.

Here pleased daughter to her father smiled,  
 With fresh affection in her soften'd eyes :  
 He in return look'd back upon his child,  
 With gentle start and tone of mild surprise :  
 And on his little grand-child, at her breast,  
 An old man's blessing and a kiss bestow'd,  
 Or to his cheek the lisping baby prest,  
 Light'ning the mother of her darling load ;  
 While comely matrons, all sedately ranged  
 Close to their husbands' or their children's side,  
 A neighbour's friendly greeting interchanged,  
 And each her own with frequent glances eyed,  
 And raised her head in all a mother's harmless pride.  
 Happy were we among such happy hearts !  
 And to inspire with kindliness and love  
 Our simple guests, ambitiously we strove,  
 With novel converse and endearing arts !  
 We talk'd to them, and much they lov'd to hear  
 Of those sweet vales from which we late had come ;  
 For though these vales are to each other near,  
 Seldom do dalesmen leave their own dear home :  
 Then would we speak of many a wondrous sight  
 Seen in great cities,—temple, tower, and spire,  
 And winding streets at night-fall blazing bright  
 With many a star-like lamp of glimmering fire.  
 The grey-hair'd men with deep attention heard,  
 Viewing the speaker with a solemn face,  
 While round our feet the playful children stirr'd,  
 And near their parents took their silent place,  
 Listening with looks where wonder breathed a  
 glowing grace.  
 And much they gazed with never-tired delight  
 On varnish'd rod, with joints that shone like gold,  
 And silken line on glittering reel enroll'd,  
 To infant anglers a most wondrous sight !  
 Scarce could their chiding parents them controul  
 Their little hearts in harmless malice gay,  
 But still one, bolder than his fellows, stole  
 To touch the tempting treasures where they lay.  
 What rapture glistened in their eager eyes,  
 When, with kind voice, we bade these children  
 take  
 A precious store of well-dissembled flies,  
 To use with caution for the strangers' sake !  
 The unlook'd-for gift we graciously bestow  
 With sudden joy the leaping heart o'erpowers ;  
 They grasp the line, while all their faces glow  
 Bright as spring-blossoms after sunny showers,  
 And wear them in their hats like wreaths of  
 valley flowers !

*The History of all Religions, &c.* By John Bellamy. 8vo. Pp. 418. Price 9s. 6d. Longman and Co. London : 1812.

It is rather unfortunate for Mr. Bellamy, or for us, that we are obliged to commence our report on his volume, by confessing our inability to characterize it accurately. It is not void of ingenuity, certainly; neither is it free from errors so gross, that whatever castigation is due to extreme carelessness, in diction, arrangement, and argument, is due to this performance. If we may believe our eyes, Mr. B. after having mentioned "Mahometanism," p. 163, proceeds to "The Christian Religion," p. 166, saying, "We come now to that period, sacred to every Christian," &c., whence the unlearned would infer — directly contrary to the truth, that from Mahomet to Christ was the chronological order of periods. He says, speaking of China,

That these descendants of Joktan peopled China and the regions of the east, appears sufficiently plain from the ancient part of the bible. Eber the great-grandson of Shem, was the father of Joktan, and it is expressly said that the descendants of Joktan peopled the eastern parts of the world after the flood, Gen. x. 28. 30. All these were the sons of Joktan, and their dwelling was from Mesha, as thou goest unto Sephar, a mount of the east. Now as China lies directly east of that part of the world where the posterity of Eber settled, there can be no doubt but that the descendants of Joktan, the brother of Peleg, who settled to the east of his land, were the people from whom the Chinese are descended.

Now we indulge great doubts whether the Chinese are the descendants of Joktan; and we support these doubts in part from Mr. B.'s own words, p. 142, "the situation of these descendants of Joktan was undeniably that part of the world we now call India." But what correct writer confounds India with China?

We confess also our inability to determine whether Mr. B. be serious or satirical in ascribing the character of modern officers of state to the deities of antiquity. His sarcasm on the president of the board of agriculture as carrying two faces, "prefigured" by Janus, is libellous: the primate of England, surely is not well prefigured by a female, Minerva; neither is

the first lord of the treasury, by Juno: the society for the suppression of vice prefigured by Venus, is little to the credit of that society, or of Mr. B.'s discrimination: it were more proper also, that the "regulator of the vineyards," should have vested in the Ormond family, which derives revenue from the prize of wines; to which the antiquity of that family agrees, admirably; as appears from Scripture,—"yet did not the chief, Butler, remember Joseph;"—as a witty divine explained the passage. The whole is too ingenious to be omitted.

These subordinate gods, in their origin, were only men who had the government, or chief management of all those departments of the state, signified by the name so given. Thus they would call among us, a secretary at war, Mars; the lord chancellor being at the head of the department for eloquence, Mercury; the first lord of the admiralty, Neptune, who assumes the dominion of the sea; the president of the college of physic, Apollo; the president of the board of agriculture, Janus, because he is presumed to attend particularly to the encouragement of husbandry; and at the beginning of the year, being described with two faces, with one face on the first of January, which comes from Janus, he looked forward to the new year, while at the same time he looked back with the other face at the errors or good management of the agriculture of the old year; therefore they symbolically prefigured him with a second face at the back of the head.

The ranger of the forests, Diana; the board of commissioners for the land-tax, Vesta; the primate of England, Minerva, i.e. wisdom, because he is at the head of the ecclesiastical department, for the regulation of the whole, and the promulgation of religion, which must be allowed to teach the only true wisdom. The society for the suppression of vice, Venus, because among the wise ancients, virtue only was considered to constitute true beauty. The manager of the corn department, Ceres; the commissioner to regulate the importation of wines, and the regulator of the vineyards in countries where the vintage is produced, Bacchus; the head of the department for riches, or the first lord of the treasury, Juno; the army by which the whole order is defended, Vulcan, because by fire, arms for the defence of the country are forged; and time, Saturn, because by time all these things were brought to perfection.

Our author interprets the names of the patriarchs from Seth to Lamech, as sig-

nificant of the state of the church, at the period of their births respectively; each generation proceeding from bad to worse. We have seen this done on a larger scale, in translating 1 Chron. i. 1-4.

The following conveys instruction.\*

The Babylonian kings had many names. The name of Nebuchadnezzar appears to agree with the memorable dream in Daniel, concerning the tree which was to be cut down, but the stump was to remain in the ground, signifying that the kingdom was not to be taken from him, after he was sensible that the heavens did rule the kingdoms of this world. *Neb* means to bud, or germinate; *chad*, to shoot forth; and *nezzar*, a scion or shoot, which, though it be cut down, will flourish.

We have lately refrained from entering on discussion of subjects comprised in the book of the Revelations: Mr. B. is a bolder man; he explains the famous number 666, in a manner that completely clears Buonaparte—whom others have found in that mysterious calculation,—from the character it involves.

I say this number six hundred three score and six, comprehends the interval of time from the destruction of the first temple, and the captivity by Nebuchadnezzar, when the Urim and the Thummim, the Shechinah, or divine communication ceased, to the destruction of the second temple by the Romans, with all the sacrificial worship, the overthrow of Jerusalem, and the dispersion of the nation, which was 666 years; at the establishment of the Christian religion, when all these things, which were types, though they were given under the Mosaic dispensation, were restored by Christ, by whom the true spiritual Urim and Thum-

\* That the comparison of a sovereign to a tree affording shade, in the sultry regions of the east, is a natural idea, might be argued from self evident principles, no less than from the general tenor of Oriental salutation and complimentary address. An instance in point being before us, we transcribe it from Mr. Marsden's Malay Grammar. The Royal writer salutes the Governor of Bengal, as "faithful and wise, liberal to the poor and needy, and who affords protection to all merchants arriving and departing; who resembles a lofty tree in the midst of a plain, the branches of which are shady, the scent of its blossoms fragrant, and its fruit pleasant to the taste; beneath which the servants of God find shelter, satisfy their hunger, and assuage their thirst," p. 148. Compare Dan. iv. 11, 12. Edit.

min were to be communicated agreeably to the words of the inspired writer, let thy *Thummim* and thy *Urim* be with thy holy one, the great high priest of God, the spiritual Melchizedek, the king of righteousness.

That this number was thus understood and so applied by the evangelist is evident. If we subtract the year of the Julian period 4115, at the destruction of the first temple, when the divine communication ceased, from the year of the Julian period at the birth of Christ 4711, the remainder is 596, the interval of time between these two remarkable epochas; then if to this remainder 596 we add 70 years of the Christian era, when Jerusalem and the temple were destroyed by the Romans, at the establishment of the Christian religion, it gives us this mystical number 666. So that this number has no reference to kings, kingdoms, nor popes, as has been supposed for many centuries.

Against this the obstinate will object, that the writer seems to speak of this wight as *yet future*; and if the date of the Revelations, be A.D. 96, as is usually supposed, what possible motive had he for concealing a personage (or period) *past* so effectually, that during eighteen centuries he has not been ascertained beyond controversy, till this moment?

Speaking of India, Mr. B. imparts information, well deserving attention.

I shall conclude the remarks I have made concerning the theology of the Indian nations, with some particulars I have had from gentlemen of great respectability, who themselves were eye-witnesses to these facts.

It is the custom in one part of India at this day, for wives to be buried alive with their deceased husbands. A gentleman, who was an officer in the British army under General Lake, (from whom I received the information) was present with a part of the division of the army, at an assembly where a woman was preparing for the horrid ceremony. The English officers reasoned with her on the baseness of committing such an act of violence, for she had liberty to dispense with it. She replied, it was the custom with all good women, and that she should be despised if she did not comply. As they could not divert her from her purpose, one of the officers intentionally touched her, which according to their belief rendered her unclean. And as they did not suffer any to touch her, when she was preparing for this ceremony, but their own people, all the time she had been training for this unnatural exit was lost, and they were under the necessity of making another journey to the Ganges, where she was to be

washed from the impure touch by those waters, which are held sacred by them.

So jealous are they concerning their religious privileges, that the imprudent attempt to put an end to this disgraceful custom, alarmed the people. The whole cast, or tribe, were in commotion, and would not be satisfied unless the aggressor was punished; which, had they had the power, would have been by death: he was accordingly publicly reprimanded by his superior officer.

.....  
By other gentlemen of respectability, and undoubted veracity, who have resided in India many years, I have been informed that the missionaries sent from this country to convert the natives to christianity, have at certain times had conferences with the chief men among them who reside in the British dominions. They have set forth the beauty of the religion of Christ, and the whole plan of salvation; which when they have patiently heard, they answer thus: you have set forth in a very engaging manner, the superiority of the religion you profess, but we do not see that the professors of the religion of Christ, who reside among us, prove by their lives and conversation, that these things are true. When we go into our temples, we take off our shoes, and appear before our God with that reverence which is due to him who fills the universe with his presence. When our worship is ended, we return to our homes, considering we have been paying our vows, not to the stones of which our altar is built, but to the invisible God: we injure none, nor do we condemn others for thinking differently on these subjects. But when your people go into your temples, though you inform us that they believe God to be present, yet they conduct themselves as though they were in a place of amusement. When your worship is ended, they go to riot and drunkenness, making use of every possible means to deceive others, and to gratify their unconquered inclinations, though it be the ruin of the unfortunate sufferers, who unhappily fall in their way. With these proofs of the lamentable conduct of the professors of your religion before our eyes, we do not see that we should gain anything by changing our sentiments; there is no inducement for us to forsake the ancient profession of our venerable fathers.

When the missionaries inform them that there are two descriptions of professors among Christians, viz. those who worship God in sincerity with a pure devotion, and those who are careless concerning this matter: they reply, that it would not be pleasing

to God, should they meet before him and worship in sincerity, while others, who to their certain knowledge were living in open violation of the precepts of morality, blaspheming the very God they pretend to worship, were performing such devotion at the same altar.

The contents of this volume are no less irregular than their order is confused. Mr. B. has raised to the dignity of *sects* many *opinions* held by persons of various denominations, but never formed into *distinctions*, among professing Christians; while he has omitted *religions* which had, and still have, more or less, extensive influence over tribes of men. His work, therefore, is not the "History of all Religions." As a portraiture of some of the divisions into which human opinion has been split, it may be allowed its merit; but, from the title, we expected to find an orderly narration of the principles adopted by man in different regions, to satisfy, so far as he might, his craving after intercourse, or reconciliation with the deity. It evinces Scripture knowledge; and occasional acquaintance among sects in our own country; from principals of which Mr. B. has obtained information. — It closes with an attempt to rebut the explanations given by David Levi of the prophecies respecting the Messiah.

But we fear the learned author will censure our examination of his work as superficial. He has publicly complained that we treat him with levity. We select, therefore, a chapter on which to be serious. "The worship of the Philistines."

#### The Philistians descended from Mitzraim.

This is doubtful, at best; they came from *Caph-tor*. *Jer. xlvi. 4. Amos ix. 7.* There is no proof that *Caph-tor* was in Egypt; but if it were, these people, which are always called by the lxx *Allophylli*, strangers, foreigners, must have been known to the authors of that version; whence then could these *Egyptian* translators give them this name?

The famous idol of the Philistians was *Dagon*, which means the *corn-giver*. To him they ascribe the invention of growing corn; he was worshipped in the figure of a man, not half man and half fish, as has been supposed, for we read of his *head, face, hands*, that he fell upon his *face*, and it is not said that the lower part was like a fish.

This is true; but it is said, that "the empty *p* of Dagon remained unto him." Now if his figure were entirely human, then, on the common principles of gravity, his legs and feet were doubtless, *solid*, not *empty*; and what could be the form of that *empty* part, which adhered to its station when the *head*, *arms*, &c. fell off from it? Add also, that Syncellus describes "a creature half-man, half-fish, named  $\Delta\chi\omega\gamma$ ," the *Dagon*; and that we have in Phil. Trans. Vol. Ixii. p. 346, coins of Askalon, representing both *Derketos*, the female of *Dagon*, and (very probably) *Dagon* himself, *the male*; both which figures end in a *fish's tail*. In fact the appellation is clearly compounded of *dag*, "fish;" and *A.U.N.* or *O.N.* [the *A.U.M.* or *O.M.* of India] importing the divinity: *Dag-on*.

Baal-Zebub, was also an idol of the Philistines. *Baal* in Hebrew means *Lord*, and *Zebub* has been usually rendered to mean a *fly*, i. e. the *God of the flies*: but this has neither meaning nor application. This latter word truly means a quick transition from place to place, and has on this account been rendered to mean a *fly*. It appears from scripture that by this idol, they originally meant to represent the omniscience of God, for when the King of Israel was sick, he sent messengers, and said unto them, go and inquire of Baal-Zebub the *God of Ekron*, whether I shall recover of this disease, i. e. go to Baal-Zebub, the *Lord who knows all things*, but the *Lord of flies* was not likely to know future events.

What then shall we understand, by the antique gems in which the countenance of Jupiter is compounded with the wings and body of a *fly*? for which vide the Museum *Stoschianum*; or Winkelmann, *Monum. Ined.* p. 13. It is certain that not only the Romans had their Jupiter *Muscarius*, or "fly-driver;" but the Greeks also had their *Zelis Apomyios*, a deity, the same in office. He was particularly worshipped in Elis. Why not also in Syria?

Ashtaroth was another idol of the Philistines, said also to have been the abomination of the Zidonians. Ashtaroth is a feminine noun plural, a compound word from *Ashah*, "to make," and *thour*, "a tour," a circuit, like the moon round the earth, and Venus round the sun. That the planets Venus and the Moon were understood by

this word, will be very easily determined; it is said Gen. xiv. 5; *Ashtaroth karnaim*: *karnaim* means that which is horned, Deut. xxxiii. 17. and as none of the celestial bodies are horned but the moon and Venus, the moon when she makes her first appearance, after the conjunction with the sun, and Venus when seen from the earth in a particular part of her orbit; it proves that these planets were worshipped by them, and that they must also have had the use of the telescope, as the planet Venus cannot be discovered to have that horned figure with the naked eye. The full meaning of these words will be comprehended thus, *the horned tour-making goddesses*.

The septuagint render the word *Ashtaroth*, *Ἄστράπτης*, *Astarte*; and *karnaim*, by *δέδοξασται*, was glorified, which may read, *the glorified tour-making goddesses*, for horns, or rays are significative of glory, Hab. iii. 4.—This I say proves that these ancient people were well acquainted with astronomy, as none of the celestial bodies assume the crescent form but the moon and Venus, which are evidently referred to by the above words.

When Mr. B. asserts, that "none of the celestial bodies assume the crescent form but the Moon and Venus," he forgets that the planet *Mercury* assumes that form also; and if we admit that the telescope was known to the ancients, we must allow that the same instrument as revealed the phases of Venus, would discover those of Mercury. This planet was certainly known in early ages.

Mr. B. seems not to be aware that images of the "Sidonian goddess," are extant on the coins of Sidon;—that among them she is represented *horned*; and with festoons or garlands hanging from those horns; that she is seated in a chariot, &c.—Nor that her figure resembles that of *Bahvani*, the Venus of India.

Such are the contents of this chapter; of which we conclude our account, by desiring further proofs that the telescope was known to the ancients, [but we acknowledge, that the planet Venus has been seen horned by the naked eye, in the clear atmosphere of some of the Spanish mountains, and might be, elsewhere,] and by recommending to Mr. B. the study of such authentic representations of the deities of antiquity, as may fix their true images in his memory, when he next has occasion to attempt to describe them.

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*Ebrietatis Encomium*: or the Praise of Drunkenness: wherein is authentically, and most evidently proved, the Necessity of frequently getting Drunk; and, that the Practice is most Ancient, Primitive and Catholic. By Boniface Oinophilus, de Monte Fiascone, A. B. C. Small 8vo. Pp. 220. Price 7s. Chapple, London: 1812.

If ever preface might serve for an apology, certainly this ought to do so. The bare title of the book is enough to have it universally cried down, and to give the world an ill opinion of its author; for people will not be backward to say, that he who writes the Praise of Drunkenness, must be a drunkard by profession; and who, by discoursing on such a subject, did nothing but what was in his own trade, and resolved not to move out of his own sphere, not unlike Baldwin, a shoe-maker's son, (and a shoe-maker), in the days of yore, who published a treatise on the shoes of the ancients, having a firm resolution strictly to observe this precept, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*.

To this I answer, I am very well contented, that the world should believe me as much a drunkard, as Erasmus, who wrote the Praise of Folly, was a fool, and weigh me in the same balance.

AFTER this introduction,—which serves as a master of ceremonies to the author's manner,—our readers will not be at a loss to guess at the nature of the work; a short extract from which we add as a specimen of the whimsicality of the undertaking. It is divided into twenty-two chapters, all devoted to the staggering praises of inebriation, and all ironically supported with numerous passages not only from learned authors of all nations—but also from various celebrated disciples of the Esculapian art—*e. gr.*

Every one knows that Hippocrates, the prince of physicians, prescribes getting drunk once a month, as a thing very necessary to the conservation of health; for, according to him, in the words of a certain French lady.

“ Une utile et douce chaleur  
Fait qu'on pense au sortir de table.  
Avoir pris de cet or potable,  
Qui triomphe des ans, qui chasse la douleur,  
Qui fait tout, et qui par malheur  
N'a jamais été qu'une fable.”

When from the bottle, flush'd with wine, we rise,  
The brisk effluvia brighten in our eyes;  
This sweet and useful warmth still makes us think,  
That cups of potable rich gold we drink,  
Which baffles time, and triumphs over years,  
Drives away grief, and sad perplexing cares;  
Does all, and yet in fable's sweet disguise,  
O dire mishap! its only essence lies.

Avicenna and Rasis, most excellent physicians of Arabia, say, that it is a thing very salutary and wholesome to get drunk sometimes.

Monsieur Hofman confirms what has been just now said in relation to Avicenna, and adds thereto the testimony of another physician. “ Avicenna,” says he\*, “ absolutely approves getting drunk once or twice every month, and alleges for it physical reasons.”—Dioscorides says, “ that drunkenness is not always hurtful, but that very often it is necessary for the conservation of health.”—Homer says, “ that Nestor, who lived so long, tossed off huge bocals of wine †.”

Père Taverne ‡, says, “ Drunkenness is a mortal sin, if one falls into it for pleasure only; but if one gets drunk for any honest end, as for example, by direction of one's physician in order to recover health, there is no manner of harm in it at all.”

Montaigne § tells us, that he heard Silvius, an excellent physician of Paris, say, “ that to keep up the powers of the stomach, that they faint not, it would be very proper to rouse them up once a month by this wholesome excess.”

By the bye, if the number of physicians, who used to get drunk, proves any thing, I could insert a good round catalogue, amongst whom I do not find any English doctors, for they are the most abstemious persons in the world; however, being unwilling to trouble my gentle reader with so long a bead-roll, I shall instance only two very illustrious topers of the faculty. The first is no less a man than the great Paracelsus, who used to get drunk very often; and the other is the famous master Dr. Francis Rabelais, who took a singular pleasure to moisten his clay; or, to make use of one of his own expressions, *Huwer le piot*.

\* Hofman, t. ii. 9 dissert. ch. 6.

† Bocal, an Italian word, and signifies a pot or jug holding about three pints.

‡ Synopses Theolog. Pract.

§ Essays, lib. ii. cap. 2.

*The Substance of a Conversation with John Bellingham, the Assassin of the late Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, on Sunday, May 17, 1812, the Day previous to his Execution ; with some General Remarks.*  
By Daniel Wilson, A. M. 8vo. Pp. 64.  
Price 2s. Seeley. London : 1812.

IT was natural that the friends of the late Mr. Perceval shoud endeavour to obtain from his assassin, if possible, any information that might contribute to throw light on the motives which led to his bloody act. It was, in fact, scarcely credible that Bellingham's guilt should be confined to himself; and to attempt to trace its connections, if possible, was a duty not less to the memory of the deceased, than to the country. There is no proof, however, that Bellingham had any associates : his single mind was by perversions of reason wrought up to the execution of his dreadful purpose ; and to him must be imputed the deed, and its consequences. If we are rightly informed, Mr. Wilberforce, "a friend of the late deeply lamented Chancellor of the Exchequer," visited the prisoner on the Sunday morning, before Mr. Wilson, in company, with Mr. Butterworth ; but neither they, nor the reverend author of this tract, could make any impression on his hardened conscience. He remains a striking instance of self-delusion by the power of erring ratiocination ; and of inflexibility, if not of insensibility, in the most awful situation in which humanity can be placed. Yet this man had *some*—alas ! how little ! compassion. Says Mr. W.

I told him I had an anecdote to relate to him, which was sufficient, I thought, to melt a heart of stone ; and then read to him a letter, stating, that the afflicted Mrs. Perceval, with her orphan children, had knelt round the corpse of her murdered husband, and had put up earnest prayers to God for his murderer. "Thus," said I, "while you, on a mere presumption of injury in your own mind, have assassinated a man who had never personally injured you, and whose amiable and benevolent character you cannot but acknowledge, his widowed partner, whose injuries from you are incalculably greater than any you can even pretend to have received from Mr. Perceval, has, in all the poignancy of her anguish, been offering up prayers to God on your behalf."

As I was standing up to read the letter by a dimly burning candle against the wall of the cell, my friend took particular notice of the murderer's countenance, and distinctly observed, that, on hearing this touching account, he hung down his head for an instant (for he had before been steadfastly looking at us), as though he was much affected. He soon, however, resumed his former attitude, and said, as one recollecting himself, "This was a Christian spirit ! she must be a good woman. Her conduct was more like a Christian's than my own, certainly."

This anecdote needs no comment !—To return to the prisoner. Mr. W.'s friend

Afterwards asked him, whether he had received a religious education, and whether his parents were pious persons ?

He said, that his father died when he was young ; but his mother was a very pious woman. At the mention of her name he was sensibly affected : he wept. He added, that his mother was a truly good woman, and that her dying words were, that she wished to meet him in heaven. He was greatly moved when he gave this account.

His pious mother had long fallen a victim to afflictions occasioned chiefly by her unprincipled child. She died at Liverpool, weighed down with trouble, in the year 1802.

Mr. W. very justly observes,

The neglect of the religious instruction of his mother, may be considered in his case, as it undoubtedly is in that of thousands, the first step which he took in the way of evil. How considerable the influence of his mother originally was, may be gathered from the poignant regret which the mention of her name excited, even after all the obduracy he had manifested on every other point. It is certain, that few depart very far from the paths of rectitude, so long as they continue to cherish any due reverence for their parents. And we may fairly regard his rejection of this sacred yoke, as the one great cause of his future ruin.

An obstinate self-will, when removed from his mother's immediate care, is the next step in his career of iniquity. I find, that at the age of fourteen, he was placed as an apprentice with a Mr. Love, a jeweller, a man of excellent character, in Whitechapel. Here he was first very perverse and troublesome ; and at last ran away from his master, and went to sea in the Hartwell Indianaman ; thus betraying, in his boyish years, that dreadful obstinacy of mind which hurried him on at last to the foulest of all crimes. ....

In his voyage out from England, I am informed, he was shipwrecked off Bonavista, one of the Cape Verd islands, and escaped, with *only one more*, in an open boat. Un-

affected with this deliverance, on his return to England he lived an unsettled, and in some instances unprincipled life, till about the year 1793, when he persuaded his excellent mother, from the remnant of her fortune, which he had chiefly exhausted, to establish him in a shop, as a tradesman, in Oxford Street. Here he not only failed in a very short time, but was believed, though it never was legally proved, to have set fire to his own house. These particulars only serve to throw still further light on the manner in which his dreadful character was at length fully formed.

A matter too trivial for notice will sometimes mark a man's character. While Bellingham kept the shop referred to, he swindled the writer of this article out of a few shillings, by personating his next door neighbour. An honest man maintains his integrity with conscientious consistency even in trifles : little could it be foreseen in what such petty knavery would end. Mr. W. is clearly of opinion against the pleaded insanity of Bellingham. His friends conceive that his mind was overset by the usage he met with in Russia : Mr. W. with more probability attributes to his "wretched obstinacy" and hardness of heart, the cause of his sufferings in that country, as well as at home. Yet Bellingham "conducted himself," says Mr. W. "with personal kindness and affection to his wife." What a strange compound was this man ! What a mixture of commendable and horrible, of human and devilish !

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#### CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REVIEW DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

SIR.—Mr. Bellamy having thought proper to affirm, in the tenth number of the *Classical Journal*, p. 418, that "he is charged in the *Literary Panorama* for September 1811, with asserting that, which he wrote positively to deny, viz. that *it was a crocodile which tempted Eve*," you will do me a favor by inserting, for the opinion of your readers, the following passages from Mr. Bellamy's "Ophion," pp. 23, 24, 27.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

THE REVIEWER OF MR. B.'S OPHION.

" Among the whole family of serpents, there appears to be BUT ONE which answers to the description given in the sacred writings, as being THAT CREATURE SO FREQUENTLY MENTIONED IN the woe<sup>ful</sup> narrative of the fall of man. The Niolic serpent, the LEVIATHAN, or CROCODILE, is described by the

prophets as a creature SUPERIOR to others of its kind, for strength, intelligence, and patience ; he enjoys, says Buffon, more absolute rule than either the king of the forest, or the sovereign of the skies, and his dominion is the more durable as it belongs to both elements.

This terrible creature being a native of that part of the world where our first parents were placed, when they came from the hand of the Creator, it is reasonable to conclude, that our inspired progenitor, Adam, who gave names to the creatures corresponding with their natures, would not have given the name נחש Nāchash to any species of the simia genus, as it does not express any one property of the monkey, but is most admirably descriptive of those qualities, which the ancients found by experience the whole tribe of serpents were more famous for, than all the beasts of the field.

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Naturalists inform us, that the Niolic serpent supports the dignity of his rule with clemency ; his power is not combined with cruelty and rapine, and is only exerted for supplying his urgent necessities, but is never actuated by ferocity. When he is pinched by hunger, he covers himself with mud, on the slimy banks of rivers, and appearing like the large trunk of a fallen tree, remains motionless, watching with astonishing patience for an opportunity to seize his prey ; his stillness, colour, and form, impose on fishes, sea-fowl, tortoises, and other animals, so that they approach without suspicion. While swimming along great rivers, he seldom raises his head above water so as to see around, seeking to surprise any of the larger animals that may come close to the shore ; when he sees any approach to drink, he dives, and swims craftily under the water, till he gets near enough to catch the creature by the legs, then drags it into the water till it is drowned, and devours it at his leisure. He is much more dangerous in the water, which seems to be his favorite element, in which he enjoys the whole of his strength with greater advantage than on land ; notwithstanding his vast size, frequently thirty feet long, he moves about with great swiftness ; he often waits contentedly at the bottom of a deep river, looking attentively for his prey above, and often attacks boats, using his tail to overturn them, in expectation of procuring food, which is carried from one place to another, and will pursue his prey with great velocity to the bottom of the sea. Such is the WONDERFUL SAGACITY of this animal, which we are at present acquainted with ; but had we in this region, so far remote from the native place of this serpent, as complete a knowledge of its natural history, as the people of those countries had at the time, when

the arts flourished among them, when their naturalists, philosophers, and literary men well knew from observation, more particulars concerning the subtlety of the serpent, we should, no doubt, have more proof of the intelligence of this creature, if more were necessary, to prove, that it is more *subtile, intelligent, and sagacious, than all the beasts of the field.*

It may appear wonderful to many, how it was possible for a creature so disgusting to become an object of worship; of all the beasts in creation, a more ungraceful idol, as to the external form, could not have been chosen..... It took its rise from the *serpent of Paradise.*

#### LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

#### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

##### BIOGRAPHY.

On the 1st of September, 1812, will be published, vol. I, price 15s, or on royal paper £1 1s. (to be continued monthly till the work is completed) of the Lives of the Admirals, Captains, and other Naval Officers, who have distinguished themselves in the annals of the world, and who have been the great means of raising their country to its present state of unrivalled glory, and of extending its Empire over every part of the globe; including also a Naval History of Great Britain, from the earliest periods of its history to the close of the year 1812. To be completed in 8 vol. 8vo, illustrated by upwards of 50 portraits, maps, charts, and plans.

Mr. John Galt will shortly publish the Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey.

The Biographical Peerage of the United Kingdom, vol. IV, containing Ireland, is nearly ready for publication.

The fourth edition of Evelyn's *Sylva*, with notes by Dr. Hunter, in two quarto volumes, will shortly appear.

##### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

At press, Robertson's Cambridge Latin Phrases, considerably improved, and adapted to the general purposes of schools, 8vo.

A new Greek *Delectus*, on the plan of Dr. Valpy's Latin *Delectus*, is in preparation.

##### HISTORY.

Sir James Mackintosh, during his residence in Hindooostan, has compiled a History of England, since the Revolution, intended to serve as a continuation of Hume's History. It is expected to form four 4to. volumes; and report says, that the booksellers have engaged to give him £6,000 for the copy-right.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

Speedily will be published, in three volumes, crown octavo, embellished with an elegant head of the author; the complete works of Thomas

Otway; with a new life, and notes critical and explanatory, by Thomas Thornton, Esq. A few copies will be printed on large paper.

The Rev. Wm. Beloe has completed the sixth volume of his *Anecdotes of Literature*, and it will shortly appear.

##### NOVELS.

Will be published early in August, *Vaga*; or a View of Nature: a novel, in 4 vol. 12mo. By Mrs. Frances Peck, authoress of the *Maid of Avon*, &c. &c.

At press, *Scotch Law-suits*; or, a Tale of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. In one vol. 12mo. By the author of the *Two Brothers*, &c. &c.

##### POETRY.

The Rev. George Crabbe is preparing a volume of Tales to publish uniform with his other works.

In a few days will be published, *The Widower*; a Poem in seven parts.

Speedily will be published, in one 8vo. volume, price £1 1s. 6d. in boards, *Glenfinlas* and other Ballads, with the Vision of Don Roderick; a Poem, by Walter Scott, Esq. Illustrated with engravings from the designs of Richard Westall, Esq. R.A.—The Illustrations may be separately purchased, price 15s. in a portfolio; proofs on quarto paper, price £1 10s.—This volume forms a fourth to Mr. Scott's Poems, the *Lady of the Lake*, *Marmion*, and the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, already published, with similar embellishments.

The Poetical Register, volume the seventh, for 1808 and 1809, will appear early in August.

A new edition of Blair's *Grave* and other Poems, as collected by Dr. Anderson, with a preface, and accompanied by engravings, is in the press.

The Collection of Hymns, designed as a supplement to Dr. Watts's, and selected by the Rev. Dr. Edward Williams and the Rev. James Boden, which has been for some time out of print, will be republished in the course of a month.

##### THEOLOGY.

The Rev. Dr. James Brown has in the press, a Historical and Political Explanation of the Book of Revelation, intended to show that it is an allegorical representation of the miserable governments of this world, and their final extinction in the reign of the Redeemer.

In the press, a new edition of the Greek Testament, with Griesbach's text. It will contain copious notes, from Hardy, Raphel, Kypke, Schleusner, Rosenmuller, &c. in familiar Latin: together with parallel passages from the Classics, and with references to Viguerus for idioms, and Bos for Ellipses; two vol. 8vo. A few copies will be struck off on large paper. By the Rev. E. Valpy, B.D. Trin. Coll. Camb.

The Rev. Robert Walpole has in the press an Essay on the misrepresentations, ignorance, and plagiarism of certain infidel writers.

Part V. of the Rev. Mr. Frey's Hebrew Bible, is published. This work will be comprised in 12 parts, price 5s. 3d. common, royal 7s. 6d. The next part will complete the first volume. The second volume will be accompanied by a Lexicon, containing all the roots in the Hebrew and Chaldaic languages, with a Latin and English translation, and will be delivered gratis to

those Subscribers whose names have already been received by, or may be forwarded to the Editor, Mount Street, Whitechapel Road, before January 1813, with a reference to any house in London, where the parts may be delivered and paid for.—

Also, a second edition of the Editor's Narrative, to which is added, An Address to Christians of all Denominations, in behalf of the Seed of Abraham. Price 2s. 6d. Mr. Frey has likewise in the press his Hebrew and English Grammar; and a Dictionary in two parts, the first, containing all the primitives and derivatives in the Hebrew and Chaldaic languages, with a Latin and English translation; and the second, the principal words in Latin and English, with a Hebrew translation.

At press, a Lexicon of the New Testament. This work is principally intended for the use of schools, and is consequently less extensive than Parkhurst's Lexicon, though compiled on a somewhat similar plan. The various literal and metaphorical significations of every word used by the sacred writers are given in English; difficult expressions and phrases are concisely elucidated; and those variations of the verb or noun, which could occasion any difficulty to the young student, are inserted and referred to their schemes.

A new edition of the collection of tracts, published by a Society for the Reformation of Principles, under the title of the Scholar Armed against the Errors of the Time, is in the press.

Considerations on the Life and Death of Abel, Enoch, and Noah, a small posthumous work by the late Bp. Horne, will shortly be published.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

The History and Antiquities of the County of Lincoln is about to be illustrated by publishing a translation of the Chronicle of Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland; with biographical, historical, and descriptive notes, accompanied by engraved views, portraits, &c.

Mr. John Malcolm has in the press, a work on the subject of Persia, which will extend to three large volumes in quarto.

#### WORKS PUBLISHED.

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Vol. II.—Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, by Henry Redhead Yorke, Esq.; embellished with an elegant engraving of Sir Cloudeley Shovel, from the original in the Hampton-Court collection, 12s. fine 18s.

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## PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—*Homo sum :**Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

AFRICAN AND ORIENTAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

*A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe and St. Anne, Blackfriars, on Tuesday in Whitsun Week, May 19, 1812, before the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, by the Rev. William Goode, M. A.*

This very respectable preacher takes for his text, Psalm lxxii. 17. *And Men shall be blessed in Him : all Nations shall call Him blessed.* He divides his discourse into four parts :

I. The only Medium which God hath appointed of blessedness to a fallen world.

II. The Blessings which, through this medium, are to be communicated to mankind.

III. The Means, in the connection of causes and events, which Christians are called upon to use, in order to warrant their expectation of the accomplishment of these predicted purposes of God.

IV. The Peculiar Grounds of Hope, which may encourage our exertions, in the present times, to diffuse the knowledge of Christianity through the Earth.

We shall pay a slight attention to the last of these heads. They are, says Mr. G.

The aspect of Providences—connected with the tenour of the promises.

1. The aspect of Providences declares its dawn, or rather its approaching lustre—Impediments are yielding—Prejudices are melting away—An unusual fervour of united and holy zeal is kindled—General expectation is excited—And the actual work is begun on the earth.

We most candidly and openly profess, that our only present want, is the want of men suited to the purpose, and of funds to support them. The Society dare not urge on any individual the assumption of the Missionary Character. They know that a Missionary must be made of God; disposed by his grace, and sent forth by his providence. But, when such facilities and opportunities are opening in the earth, and when the call of duty must be to some, they would urge it on the enquiry of every individual, “ Is that call of duty to me?” Let suitable Missionaries occupy the opening stations, and the Society will not indulge a suspicion, but that the liberality of the affluent will keep pace with the providential calls on its expenditure. ....

Without any controversy, in former times, the Episcopal Church of England shone forth as a praise in all the earth; and may thus, if

she please, maintain her superiority, continue her holy dignity, and rise to more extended usefulness. But is it necessary to unchristianize other churches, to exalt our own? Where God is seen to work, we would not dare to oppose. If others are casting out devils in the name of Christ, we would not venture to forbid them, because they follow not with us. If it please him, who doeth what seemeth good to him in heaven and in earth, to give a part of his work, in evangelizing the world, into the hands of other denominations of Christians, we would not be found among those who dispute his sovereignty, or who murmur at his appointment. Rather let us excite one another to holy ardour, to pious emulation, and to increased exertions. If former attempts have failed through jealousy and disunion; let us try what attempts, conducted in the union of the Spirit, will effect. If old methods have been found inadequate, let us seek after new methods which may appear to promise success, provided only that they be *prudent, legitimate, and wise.* .....

Ye venerable Societies, which led the way to Missionary Labour, long before the Christian World in general felt its importance or awoke to exertion, go forward! and may the Great Head of his Church furnish you with many more labourers, such as the apostolic Schwartz, the laborious Gericke, and others their faithful associates in the Missionary Vineyard. We follow you, not as rivals, but as coadjutors. May our Heavenly Master raise up both for you and for us Missionaries, of like piety, zeal, labour, and patient perseverance with theirs! May men of the same spirit, be every where sent forth by the Lord of the Harvest, and crowned with still greater success!

Ye various Associations of Christians, whose zeal for the honour of your Divine Master, whose love to his person and his cause, and whose pity to your fellow-sinners, have excited your attention to the noble object of evangelizing the world, we wish you success in the name of the Lord. Go forward! and the Lord abundantly prosper your exertions.—Our united cause is glorious—its consummation is sure. The darkened nations shall behold the light of life. The impurity and cruelties of their varied superstitions shall yield to the purity and felicity of Gospel truth and grace.

In the last Report, it was stated that thirty boys and twenty girls were under the instruction of the Missionaries. These have gradually increased to about *one hundred and twenty.*

In the last Report, the Committee mentioned the favourable disposition of William Fernandez, chief on the Rio-Dembia, toward

**the Missionaries.** The Missionaries Butscher and Wenzell visited him in February of last year. He is waiting, with anxiety, for the establishment of a school in his territory : and this step is become of the more importance, as he has within a short period greatly extended his authority, a district of about a hundred miles in circumference having acknowledged him as its chief. He has authorised Mr. Buischer to state to the Society his willingness to transfer, for the use of a Mission, a sufficient spot of land in his territory for the erection of a settlement.

"Should I establish a school under the protection of William Fernandez, says M. B. I would immediately endeavour, through his means, to get children under my care, from one or two powerful chiefs in the interior ; and, when I have gained this point, then the path is open, just as it is in this quarter. Here we have children of several considerable chiefs, who are often at variance one with another, but we have free intercourse with every one, and they are glad to see us ; and, whenever they see us, they will call their people together, and tell them that one of the White Book-men, who has a child or children under his care, is come to see them, and that they should regard and protect him as the father of such children. This, I think, would also be the case, by visiting chiefs in the interior."

Mongé Hate, chief on the north side of the Rio Pongas, whose son Bangu was the first scholar of the Missionaries, has behaved toward them with uniform kindness. He has sent two more boys to the schools, and promises still more. He had lately paid a visit to Bashia to see his son, in whom he has great delight.

The Rev. Messrs. Wilhelm and Klein, are arrived at the settlements. These brethren have been well instructed in the National System of Education, so happily establishing in this country ; and are furnished with every thing necessary for organizing schools in Africa on that admirable plan.

The Committee have applied to the conductors of the Seminary at Berlin, for two more Lutheran clergymen. Two students have been, in consequence, taken under the Society's protection, named Schnarre and Rhenius.

A proposal has been made from some zealous friends in America, which is likely to be highly beneficial to the African Mission. It is ascertained, that there are natives of the western coast of Africa scattered throughout the United States, who retain their mother-tongue, and have, since their residence in America, embraced the Gospel. Churches of Africans have been formed in Philadelphia, and other cities of America. One is established in Boston, under an African teacher : and it is reported that large numbers have

become acquainted with divine truth in Savannah and its neighbourhood. It is proposed to select a few of the most prudent, sensible, and pious of these men—natives of some of the districts within reach of the Society's settlements—and to place them as Catechists under the direction of the Missionaries. Should any of them become qualified for the Christian Ministry, the Missionaries will have it in their power, according to the constitution of the Lutheran Church, to admit such persons to the exercise of the sacred office.

An edition of the Arabic Scriptures, printed from the Arabic text in the Polyglott, having been recently published, in one volume quarto, under the munificent patronage of the Bishop of Durham, the British and Foreign Bible Society, with its accustomed liberality, has granted thirty copies of the work, well bound in calf, to be either sold or given away, as may best answer the purposes of this Society. Your Committee have instructed the Missionaries to distribute these copies in such manner, as best to conciliate the regard of the natives who read Arabic, and value books in that language.

Mr. Dawes having represented, on this subject, that a few copies, splendidly bound in Morocco, with cases for their preservation, would be accounted inestimable presents by the King of Sulimah and other chieftains, your Committee purpose to comply with this suggestion.

Before we pass on to India, a very interesting country, in the eastern part of Africa, arrests our attention. Mr. Bruce, and, more recently, Lord Valentia and Mr. Salte, have awakened much inquiry respecting Abyssinia. Christianity, established there in the very earliest ages of the Church, has maintained its footing to this day. Copies of the Scriptures are now, however, become very rare, and are much mutilated—Christianity is reduced to a deplorable state—the Pagan tribes are making rapid inroads on the nation—and nothing seems so likely to revive that people as the re-invigorating of their religious knowledge and principles. The British and Foreign Bible Society are now taking steps, with the cordial co-operation of Lord Valentia, to procure an edition of the Scriptures in the language of Abyssinia.

We learn from a letter from Dr. Nandi, of Malta, to the Secretary, dated Malta, June 2, 1811, that "there are, in the Levant, well peopled and very opulent districts, where multitudes of Christians of different denominations live mingled in confusion with the Turkish inhabitants. But, unhappily, these Christians are so ignorant, that, deprived of the true light of the Gospel, they not only can contribute nothing to the extension of religion, but are scarcely able to maintain the great doctrines of Redemption among themselves."

" Until the present war, the congregation, at Rome, *de propaganda Fide*, watched over these important interests. It frequently sent Missionaries; maintaining strangers in its bosom, in order to qualify them to render service to these countries, on their return to them. But this Institution exists no more: its property is sold: its revenues are usurped, and entirely diverted.

" To secure success in their Missions, by sending men endowed with the very necessary qualifications, the Propaganda caused to be instructed at Rome, and at its own charge, natives of different countries, in the duties and the ministry of Christianity; in order, that, being afterward sent by the College to their native districts, they might enjoy more influence, and be best qualified to fulfil the objects of the Mission. It sent on its Missions the Fathers of St. Francis; who, being hardly trained, penetrated farther than any other persons into barbarous countries. In Egypt, and at Grand Cairo in particular, there are at present many of this fraternity; but, it is much to be lamented, that they are very ill-informed. The Archbishop of Aleppo assured me, that a good Missionary, in the vicinity of his diocese, might be the instrument of as much good as an apostle."

*State of Fund, 31st March, 1812.*

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## DIDASCALIA.

### THE HOUSE OF MORVILLE.

In our eleventh volume, page 1052, we promised to select a few passages from the *House of Morville*, which from the singularity of the author's situation in life (that of a Taylor) we thought worthy the attention of the public: we now proceed to the selection.

**2 Shep.** This is the cavern where the wizard lives.

**1 Shep.** I fear to pass: hush! I'll be bold, and listen.  
There's nothing stirs; and yet I fear and tremble,  
As if ten thunders roar'd. In this dark cave,  
'Tis said, the old man nightly mixes charms,  
That conjure up the spirits of the dead  
Out of their graves, to serve him. And  
they say,

He can cajole the devils to do his errands;  
And, in the dark and dismal hours of night,  
Make horrid riots here.

.....

*Enter ARGALDUS from his Cave, dressed as a Hermit, with Papers.*

**Arg.** Another day is given to the world:  
Another day of solitude and thought,  
Is added to my pilgrimage on earth!  
Again the sun his bright effulgence sheds  
On proud ungrateful man! This silent cave,  
For many a ling'ring year my calm retreat,  
Is bitter, bitter cold. The length of time  
That I have been its solitary tenant,  
Has scarce injured me to the chilling blast  
That howls at midnight through the fretted

roof,  
And keeps the heavy lid from slumber free.  
Night after night, my wakeful thoughts are  
fix'd  
On things of other worlds; and, as my life  
Must soon, beneath the weight of age so  
desolate,  
Fade, like the meteor, to be seen no more,  
Those whom hard fortune leads to tread this  
desert

May, in these pages, read what I have been.  
[Lays the Papers on a Rock.]

**Rodm.** 'Tis dark without, as chaos: heavy  
night

Shuts ev'ry eye: the very stars are hid,

And all things seem to suit my purposes.

The clock is twelve: I would, the slave were  
here

Whom I have sent for mixtures to the sage.

Loud rumour gives him strange capacity:

As, that he holds in potions made from herbs  
A power of death, such that all those to whom

It is administer'd shall be dispatched

As secretly, and free from sign of force,

**As** they who die by nature's ordinance.  
Such is the drug I've sent for; and to-night  
I'll try its force.—I must not ruminant;  
It is resolved: and here my slave approaches.  
'Tis said, I think, that consanguinity  
Doth highly aggravate the crime of murder:  
Graves open at it; and the buried dead  
Do rise, they say, and mutter of revenge.  
I do not oft-times yield to vulgar faith;  
But now it shakes me, and I sink with ter-  
ror.—

All yet is still; but soon the heavy sound  
And loud alarm of death will strike the ears  
Of those who heedless lie in sleep. I'll hence,  
And wait th'event that crowns my golden  
prospects.

**Hugo.** And now I tread this solemn place  
of death,  
That holds the ruins of extinct humanity,  
I cannot choose but think upon the living,  
And of their bitter dealings by each other;  
For but to this comes all their enmity!

**Lord Ruth.** The fav'ring wind's have  
blown  
As constant on the bosom of our sails,  
As there had been no other navigation  
On all the seas to woo them.—And, my lord,  
We did so court the wat'ry element,  
And tir'd it with our tacking when it veer'd,  
That 'twixt our care, and its fair courtesy,  
'Twas just like youthful love-making.

**Arg.** Ye venerable rocks, and dreary cell,  
What holy hermit excavated you,  
And gave to you that pleasing solemn air  
That is so dear to me? Or were ye form'd  
When Nature shap'd her great primæval mass,  
That every age you might invite to you  
Some listless solitary wretch like me;  
Who, leading here a philosophic life,  
Might shew ambitious, discontented man,  
How little can his proper wants suffice?  
To me, at least, you've taught this useful less-  
son;  
E'en in the wild, content brings happiness.

[*Exit into his Cave.*  
**Hugo.** For I am buried in misfortunes, like  
A vessel in the ocean, past its centre,  
That sinks to rise no more.

**Agn.** Fear not for me: as your distresses  
gather,  
Methinks I gather strength to bear with them.  
Yes, let the spoilers seize our little store:  
The honest wants of nature are but few;  
And if we can but hide from mock'ry's eye,  
We'll have the chance of comfort thousands  
have,

Who earn, and eat, the coarse and scanty  
crust,  
And never curse their lot. My mother's  
thirst  
And gentle precepts, long have taught me all  
The various labours of our household-need;  
And, void of shame, and cheerful, will I use  
them;  
And do for honest hire, what I have done  
Before for pleasure.—Come, let us away.

**Hugo.** Surely the sons of honour should  
be safe  
From usages that damp the spirit's growth;  
And he that may to-morrow have to meet  
His country's enemy at his sword's length,  
Should not to-day be treated like a slave!

**Agn.** Oh! bitter fortune! why thus press  
the fall'n?  
Why in thy giddy round dost thou pass by  
The worthless, and the undeserving many,  
To crush the few who labour to do good?  
Heav'n knows that in the wearied round of  
life,

I ever follow'd truth, and honour'd virtue:  
The tender precepts of a loving mother,  
Have ne'er been violate by acts of folly;  
Nor has my mind e'er nourish'd ought to  
bring  
This heavy burden on my wretched head.  
But I am wrong, perhaps, in grieving thus;  
Then, let me suffer with a gentle spirit,  
The ills which sorrow cannot count, or cure.

**Barth.** My Lord, it doth appear e'en like  
a dream,  
This very moment as I cross'd the portico,  
Beside the granate column of the gate,  
There sat a lovely woman; o'er her head  
The skirt of her dishevel'd robe was thrown;  
Her garments, like the drooping flow'r's around,  
Were laden with the dew: her head reclin'd  
In attitude denoting grief or sleep.  
I took in mine, her death-like whiten'd hand,  
Which pended by her side: I found it warm;  
And, drawing from her dewy face, the veil  
That hid her features—there beheld your niece.

**Arg.** Thus, then, my Lord, let me re-  
solve your doubts,  
Know, that I've long possessed a secret know-  
ledge  
Of this creation, passing other men:  
And, while, for good, I thus enjoy'd my power,  
(Being by malice banish'd from the world)  
Liv'd in a bleak and solitary cave;  
Where, from my studies, and my skill in  
herbs,  
Many in sickness did resort for aid.  
The fame the mountain shepherds gave my art,  
Soon travell'd forth.

*Sir Tho.* Gracious judge,  
Bend not your threat'ning and potentous  
brows  
Upon me thus, or I shall sink before you ;  
For out of the bright portals of your eyes,  
Fair justice looks so manifest, that all  
Irre'venue must perish at your glance.

It is the glory of the English law,  
That, to her proudly independent juries,  
Her highest judges only sit to serve ;  
So sit I here ; to serve, and not direct.

[Ascends the Bench.]

*Agn.* My gentle father,  
The lowering cloud, which, in our former  
days,  
With chilling blight hung over us, shall now  
In sunny brightness gild the hours to come ;  
And, the sad tears which piteous sorrow dropt,  
Will temper well the milder joys of age.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

A new Comedy entitled *A Touch at the Times*, has been performed at this theatre, which has claims to approbation, though it is deficient in plot. The characters are well drawn, yet not new to the stage ; the dialogue is excellent, many of the repartees are admirable, and it occasionally sparkles with wit. There is a degree of vivacity runs through the whole, that excites attention and amuses the audience throughout. The colloquy never descends to puerile punning nor vulgarity ; on the contrary there is a character (Clinch) happily introduced to expose the "heinous sin of punning," almost the sole qualifications of many of our modern wits. The Comedy was given out for a second representation with much applause.

The author Mr. Jameson, has since published the play,\* which we understand is his first essay, and as such we certainly cannot refrain from complimenting him, and reporting very favorably of his talents, as developed in this first essay. We see in it "symptoms of genius," which future occasion may expand.—In the mean time we shall let him speak for himself in answer to some illiberal censures that have been unjustly levelled against his *Touch at the Times*, on the score of morality.

"I must be allowed to notice a very unfair criticism which appeared in one of the daily

\* **A TOUCH AT THE TIMES**, a Comedy, in five acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. By Robert Francis Jameson, Esq. of the Inner Temple. 8vo. pp. 88 ; price 2s. 6d. ; Chappie, London, 1812.

papers. I am disposed to listen calmly and with due deference to remarks on the literary character of my play, but with respect to its moral, I will stand up boldly in the maintenance of its purity. That there are such characters as *Beaumont* is too notorious ; and if my humble effort adds to their odium, I shall have abundant reason to be satisfied ; for I confess I do not perceive how the holding up vice to indignation is a violation of decorum. I am unconscious of any expression or idea offensive to virtue, and I think I may venture to assume some degree of merit, in treating the subject I have chosen with verbal propriety. The sagacious critic to whom I allude, is extremely indignant at my not punishing the lady. I know not what sort of justice it would be to do so ;—I am sure it would not be poetic. Levity is the utmost she can be charged with ; which, though almost criminal in the conjugal relation, by the laws of the drama, has always been considered venial. For my part, I am a young man, and all the critics in the universe shall not compel me to a breach of gallantry.

If e'er my lines, to eke a paltry jest,  
Should swell with honest scorn a female  
breast,

For me may no soft bosom ever heave,  
In life to sympathize, in death to grieve.  
Whene'er I sigh, with am'rous anguish torn,  
May all the warmth of love raise equal  
scorn ;

Whate'er my destiny,—where'er I roam,  
Cold be life's charities, and sad my home.  
May no fond tie,—no tender hope console  
The hours of absence, as they slowly roll ;  
No dimpled cheek a smiling welcome give,--  
Unheeded may I die,—unfriended live !

I scorn the wit, which, with unshallow'd  
flame,

Throws on the modest cheek the gleam of  
shame.

Contemn'd be those, "with fascinating art,  
Who lure the fancy to corrupt the heart ;"  
And treat the finer feelings of the breast—  
Love's chaste emotions—as an idle jest.

Solace of life ! whose magic influence pours  
A beam of radiance on our darkest hours !  
When clouds hang heavy and obscure life's  
day,

The torch of Hymen cheers the gloomy  
way ;

Gleams through the storm, and points a  
place of rest,

In the sweet refuge of a faithful breast."

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These sentiments are prettily expressed and will make our author no doubt a favourite with the fairer sex, whilst the motto he has chosen for his comedy will do him no disgrace amongst the severe moralists of the rougher: "After this manner do both sexes deceive themselves, and bring reflexions and disgrace upon the most happy and most honorable state of life; whereas if they would but correct their depraved taste, moderate their ambition, and place their happiness upon proper objects, we should not find felicity in the marriage state such a wonder in the world as it now is."—*Spectator*, No. 268.

.....

June 29, Mrs. Siddons retired from the stage. The play was *Macbeth*, and her performance of the *Lady* gave very striking proof of the loss which must now be sustained by the drama. After the *sleeping-walking scene*, a few individuals desired that the play should end. This stage trick of some of her injudicious friends, was, at first, not distinctly understood, and the house was considerably disturbed during the remainder of the night. At length, however, the curtain rose, and Mrs. Siddons appeared to take her leave. She was seated by a table, and dressed in white, in the most unornamented manner. Her advance to the front of the stage was met with universal applause; and after a moment's apparent struggle with herself, she delivered the following "Farewell Address," written by Mr. H. Twiss.

Who has not felt, how growing use endears  
The fond remembrance of our former years?  
Who has not sigh'd, when doom'd to leave at last  
The hopes of youth, the habits of the past,  
The thousand ties and interests, that impart  
A second nature to the human heart,  
And, wreathing round it close, like tendrils,  
climb,  
Blooming in age, and sanctified by time?

Yes! at this moment crowd upon my mind  
Scenes of bright days for ever left behind,  
Bewildering visions of enraptured youth,  
When hope and fancy wore the hues of truth,  
And long-forgotten years, that almost seem  
The faded traces of a morning dream!  
Sweet are those mournful thoughts; for they

renew

The pleasing sense of all I owe to you,  
For each inspiring smile, and soothing tear—  
For those full honours of my long career,  
That cheer'd my earliest hope, and chased my  
latest fear!

And though, for me, those tears shall flow no more,

And the warm sunshine of your smile is o'er—  
Though the bright beams are fading fast away,  
That shone unclouded through my summer day,  
Yet grateful Memory shall reflect their light  
O'er the dim shadows of the coming night,  
And lend to later life a softer tone,  
A moonlight tint, a lustre of her own.

Judges and Friends! to whom the tragic strain  
Of Nature's feeling never spoke in vain,  
Perhaps your hearts, when years have glided by,  
And past emotions wake a fleeting sigh,  
May think on her, whose lips have poured so long  
The charmed sorrows of your SHAKESPEARE'S  
song;

On her, who, parting to return no more,  
Is now the mourner she but seem'd before—  
Herself subdued, resigns the melting spell,  
And breathes, with swelling heart, her long, her  
last farewell!

Mrs. Siddons was, at the close of her address, handed off the stage by Mr. Kemble; she retired bowing, and followed by acclamations from all parts of the theatre. We shall enter into no other eulogium of this lady, than merely to say we are afraid "we shall  
not soon look upon her like again."

#### LYCEUM THEATRE.

A new afterpiece, "*The Highgate Tunnel*, or the *Secret Arch!*" was lately produced at this theatre. It is a burlesque on some of the late melo-dramas. The plot is founded on the terrors of the Highgate publicans at losing their trade by the change of the road. The principal sufferer has "a daughter fair," who has won the heart of a youthful miner: he is promised her hand on betraying the key stone of the arch. The publicans project a general attack; they are discomfited; —they attack again on horseback; —the arch gives way,—and the combatants all fall instantly dead. This is sustained with lively dialogue, and parodies of favourite passages. The music is tolerably well selected; and the piece, is sufficiently well conceived for its object.

Both the theatres have closed their winter campaign.

Mr. Kemble has left Covent Garden theatre, and the newspapers have informed us that he received 36 guineas a week, whether he played or not; if he performed more than three nights he received 12 guineas each night.

He received 300 guineas for a benefit; and he had a private box worth 400 guineas, and £200 for attending the stage business, that is, getting up the pieces he was himself engaged in. His demand was sixty guineas a week whether he played or not; twenty guineas for every extra night; three hundred guineas as acting manager; and four hundred guineas for his benefit; and a box as before, worth four hundred guineas. To these modest demands Mr. Harris has refused to accede, and Mr. Kemble in consequence, quits the Theatre, and sells his property in it. The public has certainly been much indebted to Mr. Kemble for his union of taste and spirit in bringing forwards those works of our great English poet which had been long suffered to sleep in unmerited oblivion. It has been contended that the dramas in question were unfit for the stage, and therefore it required a very considerable degree of taste to perceive this error of public opinion, and to form and to abide by a judgment of his own—And to bring them forwards in that dramatic pomp and liberal expence, with which they have been introduced, is beyond all doubt an act of spirit and liberality. The getting up of Julius Cæsar, for instance, among others, in the high style of taste and magnificence it has been exhibited, was extremely creditable to him, and his performance of Brutus displayed all that spirit and justice for which Mr. K.'s Romans are so eminent—But at the same time we are surprised at the extravagance of his ideas in demanding such an immense salary, and we think the manager has wisely determined—Calculating at this rate no one can wonder at seeing the newspaper puffs\* about players, dancers, singers, fiddlers, &c. &c. giving entertainments, treats, and *déjeunés à la fourchette* to the first people in the realm, whatever they may incline to think of the meanness of such people in accepting of them.—

Apropos of Julius Cæsar—in favour of the *vox populi*—the Roman populace, so finely conceived by Shakespeare, were not sufficiently represented on the stage—How was this? If the theatre had not sufficient numbers on its own lists, could it not have borrowed some of the voluntary exhibitors of the neighbour-

\* Reader, take a specimen of Continental puffs, neat as imported, à la mode de Paris!

*Pyrmont Waters rendered more salubrious by a Corps de Ballet.*—A select corps de ballet from the Parisian opera will proceed to Pyrmont in the beginning of July, where their presence cannot fail to augment the efficacy of the waters, but will leave a dangerous doubt in the minds of the physicians whether their patients are indebted for the recovery of their health to the ferruginous and sulphureous beverage, or to the elegant shawl dance and sprightly fandango.

ing spouting clubs?—We have no doubt that the chairmen of those respectable bodies would have come forward as patriots of the night for a shilling a head!—It is really a pity, and is certainly not the fault of the times, that the managers should want a mob of orators and vagabonds, when they can get such a plenty of young gentlemen shopmen and apprentices, ready to attempt even the first characters for nothing.—However to be serious, we think the magistrates should interfere and put an end to these pests of folly and sliding conductors into vice, y-eleped “spouting societies”—as, no doubt, many an industrious tradesman's till is robbed in open sunshine to enable boys and youth to display their stupidity by the broad glare of these nighly illuminations: who

In spite of Nature and their stars will spout, and who do not unaptly exclaim when each enacts by turn the Prince Hamlet of the moment,

“ Oh what an arrant ass am I.”

#### FOREIGN DIDASCALIA.

*Dramatic Blunders.*—Paris. The last time *Les Plaideurs* was played on the Théâtre François—the scene, which is laid in the middle of winter by the express words of the author,

#### Sixième Janvier.

Pour avoir faussement dit qu'il falloit lier, &c. represented a chesnut tree in full verdure, such as it shews in May or June, with its flowers and blossoms extremely large and conspicuous.—

A short time ago the “Death of Annibal,” was given at the same theatre: of course the guard, and troops of the king of Bithynia formed part of the scene. It might puzzle an excellent guesser to hit on the costume in which they were apparelled. *Was it Greek?* says a reporter, No.—*Was it Turkish?* No. *Was it Roman?* No.—*Was it Prussian?* No. Neither was it à la véritable Françoise;—but it was à la Chinoise: in the true Chinese costume! The soldiers were in the regiments of the tigers of war [for which vide the authority of Lord Macartney].—The corporals, serjeants, lieutenants and captains were dressed in imitation of Mandarins, blue—green—red—yellow, according to their relative dignities and importance. Each hero whether Roman, Bithynian or Carthaginian, was escorted in all his movements, entrances, and exits, by a group of monkies rather than men; or at any rate by attendants whose dresses had they not been tarnished might have served well enough on the next representation of the Orphan of China.

\* \* This is the more remarkable, as the French pique themselves on their attention to minor proprieties.

MORALITY  
OF THE  
ENGLISH NOVEL AND ROMANCE.  
ILLUSTRATED BY  
SELECTIONS OF SENTIMENT, CHA-  
RACTER, AND DESCRIPTION,  
BY MR. PRATT,  
No. XV.

Though the self-same Sun, with all diffusive rays,  
Blush in the Rose, and in the Diamond blaze,  
We praise the stronger effort of his Power,  
And always set the GEM above the Flower.

Pope.

*State of Modern Domestics.*

There is nothing, perhaps, of which this age may more justly boast than of the *very improved state* of these domestic conveniences. No longer distinguished, except in certain cases, by any article of *dress*, from their masters and mistresses, they nobly lift up their heads on high, like the other lords and ladies of the creation, and assume, without exception, all the airs, and graces, and manners of their employers, which makes a gay world of it from top to bottom.

Instead of giving any body the trouble of *hiring them*, in the old-fashioned way, their only mode of coming into service now, is, to *hire themselves*: they wait not to be asked, what they can do, but ingenuously tell you at once what they won't do; and, if upon trial, they should happen to suit their employers ever so well, yet if their employers do not exactly suit them, they avoid all disagreement by withdrawing at once.

Formerly, if a servant came into service in his teens, he would do his best to continue in the same service 'till his dotage. There was no getting rid of him: he clung to his master or mistress like ivy to an oak tree: but now they are for every going and coming, which has introduced such an agreeable variety into this department of life, that there is no saying how many new faces one master or mistress may see in the course of a year. All the dullness and monotony of a joint interest and mutual attachment are quite at an end; no master need ever be encumbered long with the same servant, because no servant will long consent now-a-days to live with the same master: let them be employed by who they will, let them be indulged, coaxed, pampered, and caressed ever so, yet such is the aspiring nature of their noble minds, that they must soon be gone again to "better themselves," and who could have the heart to stop them?—*Thinks I to Myself.*

VOL. XII. [Lit. Pan. Aug. 1812.]

*Accommodations of great Importance.*

Sensible of the heavy charge they must be, in these most expensive times, to those with whom they live, modern servants are careful to guard against waste, by letting you know, as distinctly as they can, what will best suit their appetites, and what not; and as they all eat pretty heartily as long as they have *just what they chuse to eat*, the quantity of broken victuals is not likely to be so great, as if they were to leave you in the dark as to their particular likings and dislikings: this then is a modern accommodation of great importance:—if you or your housekeeper make any mistake in providing for the table below stairs, immediate murmuring and complaint soon sets all to rights again, by letting you into the secret of the necessity of better management.—*Idem.*

*Gratifying Reflection.*

Their exemption from taxes and household cares, renders them most happily careless and indifferent to all public and private distresses and calamities, so that they fortunately enjoy in general, an equal state of spirits, and should any great national misfortune, or family loss, bring sorrow and heaviness into the drawing room, it must be a great blessing and delight to know, that you have nothing to do but open the door, and you will be sure at all times to hear the voice of joy and gladness in the servants' hall and kitchen.—*Idem.*

*Ancient and Modern Times contrasted.*

Formerly, there used to be great danger of confusion, in most households, from the perfect indifference with which every servant would perform, when required, every sort of service:—if the master gave but the word of command, or expressed any sort of want, none stopped to enquire whose place it was to obey, but the first that happened to be within hearing, would be eager to discharge the duty demanded; and if more than one heard his voice, you might have seen the *jolly footman* tumbling in his eagerness over the *great fat housekeeper*, or the *housekeeper* over the *cook*, or the *cook* over the *old gouty butler*, all anxious to obey the impressive call:—but now every servant makes it his business to know his own place so exactly, that it is a matter of impossibility that one should any longer invade the department of another:—let the call be ever so loud, or the emergency ever so pressing, no intreaty, or chiding, no coaxing or commanding, could induce a *butler* to consent to do the work of a *footman*, or a *footman* the work of a *groom*, or a *housemaid* the work of a *cook*, or a *cook* the work of a *housemaid*, but every one will be found to have such an invincible disposition to preserve the order and *etiquette* of things, that the smallest irregularity in this respect on the part of any master or any mistress, is sure to-

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be checked or corrected by the timely advice and *memento*, that "*It is not my place to do so and so.*" This also is an invention of very modern date.—*Idem.*

*Contrast between the Generous and the Envious minded Parent.*

After staying a few days with the new married couple, Mr. Seymour returned home, Caroline having before he left her, again desired him to be the friend of the penitent Agnes, wherever he heard her unpityingly attacked; and an opportunity soon offered of gratifying his daughter's benevolence and his own.

Mr. Seymour was drinking tea in a large party, when a lady to whose plain, awkward, uninteresting daughters, the once-beautiful, graceful, and engaging Agnes had formerly been a powerful rival, said, with no small share of malignity, "So!—fine impudence indeed!—I hear that good-for-nothing minx, Fitzhenry's daughter, is come to town: I wonder, for my part, she dares show her face here—But the assurance of these creatures is amazing."

"Aye, so it is," echoed from one lady to another. "But this girl must be a hardened wretch indeed," resumed Mrs. Macfiendy, the first speaker: "I suppose her fellow is tired of her, and she will be on the town soon!"

"In the church-yard, rather," replied Mr. Seymour, whom a feeling of resentment at these vulgar expressions of female spite had hitherto kept silent:—"Miss Fitzhenry has lost all power of charming the eye of the libertine, and even the wish; but she is an object whom the compassionate and humane cannot behold, or listen to, without the strongest emotions."

"No, to be sure," replied Mrs. Macfiendy, bridling—"the girl had always a plausible tongue of her own—and as to her beauty, I never thought that was made for lasting—What then, you have seen her, Mr. Seymour, I wonder that you could condescend to *look at* such trash."

"Yes, Madam, I have seen, and heard her too; and if heartfelt misery, contrition, and true repentance, may hope to win favour in the sight of God, and expiate past offences, a ministering angel might this frail one be, though we lay howling."

"I lie howling, indeed!" screamed out Mrs. Macfiendy: "speak for yourself, if you please, Mr. Seymour! For my part, I do not expect, when I go to another world, to keep such company as Miss Fitzhenry."

"If with the same measure you mete, it should be meted to you again, Madam," replied Mr. Seymour, "I believe there is little chance in another world, that you and Miss Fitzhenry will be visiting acquaintance." Then, bespeaking the attention of the com-

pany, he gave that account of Agnes, her present situation, and her intentions for the future, which she gave the governors; and all the company, save the outrageously virtuous mother and her daughters, heard it with as much emotion as he felt in relating it. Exclamations of "Poor unfortunate girl! what a pity she should have been guilty! But, fallen as she is, she is still Agnes Fitzhenry," resounded through the room.

Mrs. Macfiendy could not bear this in silence; but, with a cheek pale, nay, livid with malignity, and in a voice sharpened by passion, which at all times resembled the scream of a peahen, she exclaimed, "Well, for my part, some people may do any thing, yet be praised up to the skies; other people's daughters would not find such mercy. Before she went off, it was Miss Fitzhenry this, and Miss Fitzhenry that, though other people's children could perhaps do as much, though they were not so found of showing what they could do."

"No," cried one of the Miss Macfiendys, "Miss Fitzhenry had courage enough for any thing."

"True, child," resumed the mother; "and what did it end in?"—"why, in becoming a ——what I do not chuse to name."

"Fie, madam, fie!" cried Mr. Seymour: "why thus exult over the fallen?

"Oh! then you do allow her to be fallen?"

"She is fallen indeed, Madam," said Mr. Seymour: "but, even in the proudest hours, Miss Fitzhenry never expressed herself towards her erring neighbours with unchristian severity; but set you an example of forbearance, which you would do well to follow."

"She set *me* an example!" vociferated Mrs. Macfiendy—"she indeed! a creature! I will not stay, nor shall my daughters, to hear such immoral talk. But, 'tis as I said—some people may do any thing—for, wicked as she is, Miss Fitzhenry is still cried up as something extraordinary, and is even held up as an example to modest women."

So saying, she arose; but Mr. Seymour rose also, and said, "there is no necessity for your leaving the company, Madam, as I will leave it; for I am tired of hearing myself so grossly misrepresented. No one abhors more than I do the crime of Miss Fitzhenry; and no one would more strongly object, for the sake of other young women, to her being again received into general company: but at the same time, I will always be ready to encourage the penitent by the voice of just praise; and I feel delight in reflecting that, however the judges of this world may be fond of condemning her, she will one day appeal from them, to a merciful and long suffering judge."—*Mrs. Opie's Father and Daughter.*

## MAGNIFICENTISSIMA.

*Quantum delphinis Balena Britannica major /  
Temporibus diris !*

Behold that floating mass, the British whale !  
His huge bulk mocks the idly passing gale,  
Though fierce it blows ; while gazing dolphins  
seem,

Compared to him, mere minnows of the stream !

..... *magna exempla datus*

*Vervecum in patriâ, crassoque sub aere nasci.*

Yes, London's the region of scheming and spirit;  
The first to applaud and to patronize merit ;  
Though its citizens glory in roast beef and beer,  
Though fogs shroud their residence half the {  
long year,

Yet their stomachs are good, and their intellects  
clear.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

SIR.—The times we live in are certainly distinguished by an air of greatness in the conception, the undertaking, and the execution, of enterprizes.—Every day starts up some new project, an infinite improvement on whatever went before it ! What an interval of meditation and contrivance between the simple turning of a spit, or broach, before an open fire for the purpose of roasting, —I mean the camp gridiron employed by Achilles, Patroclus, Ulysses and Co., which old Homer makes such a fuss about, to Count Rumford's roasters by the passage of heated air, inclosed in brick work, and supplied from a fire no bigger than the hand ;—or the new invented horizontal and vertical self-moving roaster, which, acting in all directions by turning itself, *seriatim*, turns also the meat it is charged with, and sustains the severest action of the most destructive element,—fire, to save trouble and a scorched face to the cook, while revolving from side to side, from end to end, for the gratification of all who, like Jerry Sneak, are fond of “ a bit of the brown.”

You, Sir, I am sure will bear witness to our innumerable improvements on the most ordinary implements. No common operation of life, no piece of household furniture, is now what it was in ancient days. No man of spirit can digest his food,—if he can eat it off any but patent dining tables ! or sleeps in any but a patent bed ! Here we fold the whole furniture of a chamber into a nutshell ; there, we draw out a telescope toasting fork, and stand at what distance we please to take an observation of the effects of the fire on our muffins and crumpets, in their progress of preparation for the butter, which awaits them. We now build stone walls of any dimensions, which float in water, as boats antiently float-

ed, and we tow them from place to place in the roughest seas, safe from sinking till they receive permission by an appointed signal. We reap our corn in the open field, by machinery, to save human labour ; we begin our bridge building with the tops of the arches, and give the shipping leave to pass below in the interim : we construct our pathways under our hills, under our rivers ; and we give orders to our coal-laden waggons which go without horses, to set off, to turn, to stand still, to go to such place, or such a place—without a single *gee-ho !* or *woe-hoe-hoe !* *Dobbin !* at the beginning, during the progress, or at the end, of the passage. But these are mere *minimums* of accommodation. Hail to the man who by the mere stirring of his parlour fire lights up street after street by the mile, with more than meridian brilliancy ; and boldly defies the sun to equal the flood of resplendence he pours from a few bushels of coal ! Hail to the man who calculates profits by millions, and before he begins his operations charms the eyes of government with a subject of taxation, from which a small per centage will pay more than the interest of all the sums borrowed, or to be borrowed during the present protracted war ! What advantages do we not derive from the element, fire ?—But the purpose of the present paper is to relieve hidden merit from obscurity ; to do justice to other elements (water and air), without which, notwithstanding all its hectoring pretensions, fire would not be fire ; to record what has been invented, with the dates, lest hereafter some hungry Frenchman should attempt to deprive British ingenuity of the honor it so singularly and exemplarily deserves.

Hitherto, our water companies have been mere children : the New River, is indeed, at length, roused from its lethargy, and after others have flooded our attics, whence the water by natural descent sweeps away all impurities from our houses, without giving John the trouble of bringing up pail after pail, or of working the forcing pump from story to story,—the New River, I say, assures us, it has bespoke new machinery ! The last in the contest ! But what is the merit of throwing a few gallons of water into our upper stories ?—What is there new in that ? That, Sir, is a mere *bagatelle* ! it does not deserve the name of an operation. I can allow that distinction only to those which are extensive, extraordinary, and at first sight, extravagant. Give me leave, Sir, to introduce to your readers, a specimen of each of these distinctions in the greatly improved art of modern mechanical, mathematical, philosophical, science.

The first I shall report is that by which all the irregularities of old father Thames, from above the localities adjacent to Vauxhall Gardens, to below the national Dock Yard

at Woolwich will be corrected. A truly noble undertaking! and equally hopeful as noble, did the plan but embrace—as, what may it not embrace?—all irregularities on both banks, within a few miles of those limits! But this, I am sorry to say, does not enter into the purposed improvement. Perhaps the projector reserves that for an after thought; or perhaps—but in this I dissent from him—he thought *five millions* sterling, in the present impoverished state of our country, was sufficient to be engaged on one scheme at one time. If such be his modesty, I should think him but a shallow man, notwithstanding his scheme has the air of being deeper than most would imagine.

However that may be, certain it is, and notorious to all the world, that old father Thames, notwithstanding the lapse of years in which he might have improved himself, had he so inclined, still retains all the faults incidental to his first formation: his bendings, his windings, his creeks, his crannies; his unfinished state and his incompletenesses, mark him, indeed, as a rude performance of nature, to be polished and perfected by the judicious improvements of art. Hitherto he has made his way to the sea in a rough, turbulent, tumbling manner, when opposed and vexed at roaring winds and rapid tides: his patience has not been proof; neither has his course been straight, but winding, bending, crooked, perverse, warped—to the great discomfort and yearly perturbation of thousands of his Majesty's liege subjects, of his good and loyal city of London; the inference, therefore, is undeniable, that his course ought to be shortened, straitened, and controuled for his own benefit, and that of the nation. For be it remembered that the **GOOD OF THE NATION**, is at this moment the *primum mobile* of all schemes, devices, and inventions: that the necessity of counteracting the plots of our implacable enemy, is so urgent, as to be, alone, sufficient to recommend a plan to the adoption of the public, independent of that slight glimpse of an immense dividend, which follows, after the main spring of the proposition has been felt, understood, canvassed, debated, and finally resolved in the affirmative.

*Prospectus of a Plan for converting the River Thames, from Blackwall to Gallions, and from Deptford to Vauxhall, into Docks, for the Building, Reception, Refitting, and Repairing of the Royal Navy, as well as of every Description of Merchant Vessel; and for forming Dams, Mills, &c.; besides other Works, of great Public utility.*

#### PREFATORY REMARKS.

That the national interest should be the chief object of consideration in every state,

and that partial or *private interests should give way to that superiority*, are truths, coeval with the first formation of society: but, in such a country as England, the bases of whose stability rest on her Commerce, Manufactories, Fisheries, and Agriculture, (to fall of which the present plan is calculated to afford *peculiar facilities*) they must operate with **IRRESISTIBLE FORCE** on every rational mind, that will discard the narrow ideas of self, and, more liberally, respect only the good of the whole community. At the present period, too, when a wish for the downfall of England seems to pervade the greater part of the Continent, and when that wish has been so far carried into execution by the despot who now tyrannizes over it, that the severe measures, levelled at our commerce, have, it cannot be denied, proved, in some respects, detrimental; a still more imperious motive than the propriety of adhering to long established truths, demands that our best energies should be called forth, to counteract and vanquish the impending danger. In no way can a circumstance of this essential importance be so well or so worthily effected, as by wise internal measures of civil economy and commercial management, and by a vigorous and immediate application of our extensive means to a beneficial end; (an end that, under no circumstance should be lost sight of), and this is—the general prosperity of the United Kingdom.

In the plan, now, for the first time, submitted to the public eye, the opportunity of increasing the national strength is connected with such advantages, by way of revenue or remuneration to the public and to individuals, who may patronize it, that it requires only to be perused, to impress a conviction of its practicability, and of the *immense benefits* with which it is fraught, throughout all its numerous and extensive ramifications: but—the plan itself, will speak a language more powerful than any that the pen can use; and should it be carried into execution, it will, for ever, stand a proud monument to future ages, of the power, national spirit, and wealth of the British empire.

I. In order to be enabled to convert the bed of the River, from Blackwall to Gallions, into a Grand Naval Depot and Arsenal, as well for building and fitting out, as for dismantling and laying up, in perfect security, a large portion of the British Navy, it would be necessary to cut a canal from Long Reach (where ships have deep water at all times) to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. It is proposed, that this canal should be of sufficient depth and width for the ships belonging to his Majesty's Navy, and vessels requiring large drafs of water; to erect two dams, one at Blackwall, the other at Gallions; by which means an immense basin of

quiescent water would be formed, of a depth sufficient for the reception of the largest ships in his Majesty's service, and rendered accessible at all times. The bays or dams at the upper or lower ends of the basin, together with a tunnel which will pass under the intended tide river, will form a most direct and commodious communication between Kent and Essex. Besides, on those bays or dams, a sufficient number of mills may be erected, and supplied (with the waste water) for carrying on all the operations and manufactoryes for an extensive Naval Arsenal; and as Woolwich and Deptford are convenient situations for dock yards, they would, by the establishment of such storehouses, &c. &c. as were proposed at Northfleet, be the most complete in the world; and this may be effected in comparatively a short space of time, and for less than one quarter the sum proposed to be laid out at Northfleet; and the revenue arising from the passing of commercial vessels would be ample sufficient to remunerate the parties concerned.

II.—1. For the purpose of converting the bed of the river Thames, between Deptford and Vauxhall, into a Dock or Basin, for the reception of Ships of every description, it would be proper to excavate a new channel from Deptford to Vauxhall, for the current of the Thames (which is intended to be of sufficient depth and breadth to allow the egress, passage, and regress of vessels of all descriptions), and to cut a tide river immediately above the dam at Blackwall to a point immediately below that at Gallions, to form on each side of the channel, from Vauxhall to Deptford, a magnificent road throughout its whole extent, which should have foot-paths paved with flag stone, and be regularly lighted and watched. Immediately contiguous to either bank, towing paths should be made, (which would ensure the arrival of vessels requiring dispatch); and in purchasing the land for this purpose, a sufficient space should be taken into the calculation, for the erection of uniform rows of houses, parallel with the line of the intended road.

The present body of the Thames would be thus inclosed within the space intervening between Deptford and Vauxhall.

From the sides of the basin, approaching to the new channel, *collateral cuts of canals should be dug*, of a requisite width and depth, at convenient distances between the bridges and dams, for the admittance of vessels of any size, on all sides.

*Bark, Drug, cotton, fulling, dyeing, oil, paper, stone, saw-mills, &c. &c. iron founders, breweries, water-works, and manufactoryes, but particularly mills for grinding corn, should be erected on the sides of the dams, collateral cuts, &c. in such other spots as might be deemed convenient.* The

water in the basin, in addition to that which might be let in at high water, would be more than sufficient to work an hundred mills.

*Sums to be saved to the Public.—Vauxhall Bridge, Strand ditto, Southwark ditto, Bermondsey Docks, St. Saviour's ditto, Commercial ditto, West Country ditto, Surrey Canal ditto, London ditto, East India ditto, West India ditto water-works, Limehouse Tunnel, Woolwich Ferry, Greenwich ditto, Deptford New Road, Dover Road Sewer, St. George's fields and Borough ditto, intended Dock at Northfleet, Blackfriars bridge immediate Repairs, repairs of wharfs now wasted, expence of lightening King's Ships, and East India men, at Long Reach, detention, &c. The whole of these savings amount to at least the sum of ..... ten millions.*

*The annual Savings would be—Repairs of London Bridge, ditto Westminster, ditto Blackfriars, cleansing Woolwich Reach, ditto Deptford, loss by vessels running foul of each other, getting aground, sinking, &c. &c. Wear and tear of Ships Cables, &c. Accidents at London Bridge, reduction of Insurance on all property adjoining and on the River, barges breaking loose, sinking, damaging vessels, &c. Repairs of wharfs damaged by currents, vessels, &c. Repairs, and expence of opening Dock and Canal Gates, &c. Timber, &c. carried away by Floods, &c. &c. at least ..... one million.*

*Annual revenue that may be collected—Vauxhall dam, Strand ditto, Southwark ditto, Deptford ditto, Woolwich ditto, Roads, &c. Mill Scites, &c. Vessels per ton per week, after days, in lieu of wear and tear, dock dues for all Foreign vessels, timber, per load, barges, water-works. If same rates as at Bristol, a revenue of several millions per an.*

*Annual Revenue to be collected.—Bridges of Dams, Mill Scites, Foreign vessels dock dues, barges, water-works, roads.*

*Money already raised for the purpose of this plan, if the parties should unite in it.—Vauxhall bridge subscription, Strand ditto, Southwark ditto, Bermondsey docks, St. Saviour's ditto, New Deptford road, Dover Road Sewer, St. George's Fields and Borough ditto, sums vested in trustees, for the repairs of the three established bridges four millions.*

*Plan for raising the sum required.—Assistance from Government, instead of sums intended to be laid out at Northfleet, Woolwich and Deptford, which, under this plan, will be unnecessary, temporary mortgages of each dam, millscite, &c. as completed, or by individual subscriptions, only five millions.*

N. B. No other remark is necessary on the foregoing heads, than that a revenue would commence in the very infancy of the business, infinitely more than sufficient to pay the lawful interest for the money as it is laid

out, a circumstance unprecedented in other undertakings. The dams alone, would more than pay interest of *five millions*, should so much be expended. The cost of these dams might be calculated at £500,000, while the erection of the Strand Bridge alone will cost double that sum.

The formation of a basin, the excavation of a new channel, and the digging of collateral cuts, to connect the basin and channel with each other, with the superb roads, convenient mills, and numerous dams, would create such steady and fixed annual rents, that they might be considered as so many acres added to Great Britain. Thus, an increased trade, or rather revenue, without actually enlarging the territories of England, would give her a kind of additional empire, not formed by the evanescent acquisitions of ambitious conquests, but founded on the solid, honest, and praise-worthy exertions of an industrious nation.

#### CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

After the statement of so many incontrovertible facts, it would be useless to expatiate, at any length, on the practicability and merits of a plan, which, in every point of view, has irresistible claims on the attention of every well-wisher to his country—not only as a matter of public policy, but as measure replete with benefits of a private nature. England already soars above other countries, with respect to the excellence of her laws, the extent of her liberty, and the facilities afforded to every man, of rising, by industry and talent, to superior honors. Her acquisitions in the arts, and her knowledge of commerce are inferior to none, even of the most polished nations, whether ancient or modern—but, should the generous and adventurous spirit of her Merchants, approve the plan, now respectfully submitted to them, and should they, by their abilities, influence, and individual, as well as combined, exertions, determinedly second it, there would be no possibility of calculating to what heights, superior to those it has already attained, the prosperity of England might not aspire. A simple and unvarnished statement alone is all that has been aimed at, under the impression, and it reflects credit on the unsophisticated character of Englishmen, that they would rather be convinced by *facts*, of the wisdom of a measure, than have attempts made on their credulity, by unfounded allurements."

"For further particulars apply at the office; No. 22, Bircham Lane."

Now, Mr. Editor, it may be true, that this plan would be of service to the navy; but all who know any thing of the metropolis know that there is a division of the British fleet, by the ignorant, confounded under the name of *hoys*, with a class of vessels

of a totally different description and burden. In the Margate *hoys*, or the Ramsgate *hoys*, &c. more politely called *packets*, the adventurous citizen usually makes his first outward-bound voyage: well stored with sea-provisions, biscuit, hams, tongues, brandy, wine, lemons, tea, sugar, and milk, he sallies forth to encounter the rough blasts of bleak Boreas, or those of the steward of the vessel, who sturdily swears at bleak Boreas for holding his cheeks: he risques all his comfort, his personal safety, in the very finest weather, and perhaps suffers the agony of being ordered down below, to endure discharges essentially nautical, though not those of cannon. He hazards the suspension of all his powers in contemplating the rapid approach of "that there great lumbering vessel" right a-head, which cannot fail of being instantly a-board of us; and in marvelling at the hair-breadth escape he has had from being sent *nolens volens* to the bottom, on a visit to — but not to Margate. And then the up-and-down motion of the vessel, when sailing below the Nore, so different from that of a coach nicely balanced on its jerk-preventing springs; and moving so smoothly on a road so even! And what does he get when at Margate? why go so far for a dip in the sea? why not bring Margate and the sea to London? why not have a Margate of our own, within half an hour's walk of the Royal Exchange, or a few minutes' drive, with the ladies?—A good thought, and easily executed. It is only laying pipes from the Nore to Mary-le-bone, excavating a reservoir, and making an artificial sea; we become salt-water sailors in an instant; have all the benefit of bathing machines, rocks, groves, shade, fishermen, brisk gales, hard gales, full gales, as the case may be, and after a pleasant excursion on a sunny evening, and catching our own turbot, may take a dance at the new Dandelion, and return home in good time, by moonlight, so revived! so refreshed! Well, sir, who's afraid?—call a meeting—petition parliament—issue proposals—form a company—raise *two millions*—a single day's work—*E. gr.*

"Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for leave to bring in a bill for making, establishing, and maintaining Sea Water and other Baths, in the several parishes of St. Mary-le-bone, St. Pancras, St. Mary Islington, Clerkenwell, St. Luke Old-street, St. Leonard Shoreditch, Stoke Newington, St. John Hackney, St. Matthew Bethnal Green, St. Dunstan Stepney, otherwise Stepney, and Stratford Le Bow, all in the county of Middlesex, or in some or one of them, and for making, placing, erecting, laying, repairing, and continuing reservoirs, pipes, drains, tunnels, channels, arches, aqueducts, en-

goes, and other works for that purpose, and that such reservoirs, pipes, drains, tunnels, channels, arches, aqueducts, engines, and other works are intended to be made, placed, laid, continued, and carried into or through the several parishes, hamlets, and townships of St. Mary-le-bone, St. Pancras, St. Mary Islington, Clerkenwell, St. Luke Old-street, St. Leonard Shoreditch, Stoke Newington, St. John Hackney, St. Matthew Bethnal Green, St. Dunstan Stepney, otherwise Stepney, and Bow, otherwise Stratford Le Bow, all in the county of Middlesex, and also in the several parishes, hamlets, and townships of Low Layton or Laytonstone, Little Ilford, West Ham, East Ham, St. Margaret Barking, Dagenham, Hornchurch, Southweald, Rainham, Upminster, Wenvington, Avely, North Ockendon, South Ockendon, Stifford, Chadwell, West Thorrock, otherwise West Thurrock, Cranham, Great Warley, Little Warley, Childerlatch, Grays Thorrock, otherwise Grays Thurrock, Little Thorrock otherwise Little Thurrock, West Tilbury, East Tilbury, Orsett, Horndon on the Hill, Stanford Le Hope, Muckinge, Corringham, Fobbing, Vange, Pitsea, Bowers, Great Bursted, Little Bursted, Ramsden, Ramsden Crays, Downham, Bell House, East Horndon, West Horndon, Dunton, Bulpham, Langdon Hill, Langdon Basildon, Nevendon, Wickford, Gifford, North Benfleet, Thundersley, Canvey in the Isle of Canvey, South Benfleet, Thorndon, Rochford, Raleigh, Eastwood, Rawreth, Hockley, Hawkswell otherwise Hackwell, Sutton, Hadleigh, Leigh, Prittlewell, Southchurch, North Shoebury, South Shoebury, Great Wakering, Little Wakering, Barling, Shopland, Great Stanbridge, Little Stanbridge, Assingdon, South Cambridge, Cawndon, Packlesham, and Foulness, all in the county of Essex. Dated this 10th day of September, 1811.

THOS. BAKER AND SONS, Barking, Essex,  
Limehouse, or 5, Nicholas-lane, London."

Aha! my good Sir, what think you of this? I have heard of all India flowing into Leadenhall-street;—where then can be the difficulty of flowing the German Ocean—I beg pardon, I mean the British Sea,—into a reservoir at Mary-le-bone? Can our great tyrannic enemy deprive us of our natural right to that sea?

I fear, however, that this great national and salutary scheme has met with a formidable rival. Messrs. Baker and Sons may be very clever fellows; but against them I pit a certain "Mr. G. Medhurst of Denmark-street, Soho, London, inventor and patentee of" — but not yet; restrain your curiosity, sir, if you mean to live peaceably in this world, till the proper time for indulging it is

marked by signal and order. Is it impossible to visit the *real* Margate or Ramsgate in less time than to walk from the Royal Exchange to the reservoir at Mary-le-bone?—Set out after dinner—arrive in an hour—take a comfortable dish of tea there, with wife and family—and afterwards be waited back again in another hour, to "sleep in my own bed." You stare, Sir; you doubt my veracity. But, a word in your ear—there are . . . £50 shares to be disposed of: will you buy?—cannot fail to make a great fortune:—every mile £4,250 per annum, clear profit!—what! doubt still! *luce clarior!* Here they are—here are the —no whispering!—Balloon?—no no,—quicker than that.—Read these

#### "CALCULATIONS.

"The great velocity of Air through an aperture, or tube, has hitherto been but little noticed, although the effect, from the extreme lightness of that body, and the well-known laws of motion, must have been manifest by observation, or the least reflection upon the subject.

"It may be made manifest by an experiment with a pair of common bellows, by comparing the quantity of air that escapes in a given time with the aperture through which it passes, by which it will appear, that *air may be driven with a velocity of 200 feet in a second by the pressure of the hand*. And if an experiment is made with due precision, by an instrument contrived for that purpose, it may be proved that air will pass through a tube with a velocity of 200 feet in a second, by a pressure of 134lb. per square foot, and 73 feet in a second, or **FIFTY** miles per hour, by a pressure of 250 ounces per square foot.

"Of the power of air, in forcing heavy bodies through a tube, there is abundant proof; it may be clearly seen and very strongly exemplified in the air-gun, and still more forcibly in a piece of artillery, where balls of immense weight are instantaneously forced into such rapid motion, merely by the strength of the air! a velocity that is *more than twenty times greater* than is required for this purpose, and for which the force of the air, in so small a tube, must be at least 40,000 times greater than what is necessary to drive a ton weight, by a regular impulse, *fifty miles in an hour*, through a tube of 30 feet area.

"In order to apply this principle, to the purpose of conveying goods and passengers from place to place, an hollow tube or archway must be constructed the whole distance, of iron, brick, timber, or any material that will confine the air, and of such dimensions as to admit a four-wheeled carriage to run through it, capable of carrying passengers, and of strength and capacity for large and heavy goods. The tube must be made air-

tight, and of the same form and dimensions throughout, having a pair of cast iron wheel-tracks securely laid all along the bottom, for the wheels of the carriage to run upon. And the carriage must be nearly of the size and form of the tube, so as to prevent any considerable quantity of air from passing by it.

" If the air is forced into the mouth of the tube, behind the carriage, by an engine of sufficient power, it will be driven forward by the pressure of the air against it; and as the air will be continually driven into the tube, the pressure against the carriage, and consequently its motion, will be continually maintained through the whole length.

" A carriage, running upon wheels that are accurately fitted upon their axle, and truly circular, having an even and horizontal iron road for the wheels to run on, will be driven by a force that is equal to one twentieth part of its own weight; therefore, if a loaded carriage weigh three and a half tons, it will be driven by a force that is equal to 392lb. which, in a tube of 30 feet area, is 209 ounces per square foot; consequently, if the road rises above the horizontal line one foot in twenty, it will require a double force; and all intermediate degrees of inclination will require a proportional increase of force; and therefore, if the road rises 100 feet in a mile, the impelling power upon the carriage must be equal to 536lb. which in a tube of 30 feet area, will be 286 ounces per square foot.

" If the tube is six feet high within side, it will admit of the carriage wheels to be 5 feet 10 inches in diameter, which must turn four times round in a second to go fifty miles per hour; and if they are truly circular, and accurately fitted upon their axis, and the iron road clean, even, and regular, the motion of the carriage, without the aid of springs, will be nearly as smooth and steady as a boat upon a canal, and consequently a less degree of strength and weight will be required in the carriage than what is necessary for carriages that run upon a common road.

" The impelling power must be equal to 861lb. and the quantity of air driven into the tube to move fifty miles per hour, will be 8,200 cubic feet per second.

" An impelling power of 861lb. moving 73 feet per second, is equal to the continual power of 180 horses, and will be maintained by a steam engine, consuming twelve bushels of coals per hour, and THEREFORE three tons weight of goods will be conveyed fifty miles for twelve shillings, which is something less than one penny per ton per mile, and the time required to go that distance will be one hour.

" The greatest impulse upon the carriage will be 26lb. per square foot, and the greatest density of the impelling air within the tube

will be to the atmosphere, as 2186 is to 2160, which is one eighty third part greater, and is too small a difference to be felt with any inconvenience by persons within the tube.

" Carriages may be loaded and unloaded in the open air, and quite unconfin'd, and then drawn into the tube by a windlass or other mechanical means; and a carriage coming out at the end of the tube where it is intended to stop, and moving with a velocity of 73 feet in a second, will proceed upon an horizontal line in the open air 1,100 feet before it will stop, and if it is made to ascend one foot in ten, it will stop in moving 470 feet; and a carriage being impelled by a tenth part of its weight, will acquire a velocity of 73 feet in a second in 48 seconds and in moving 1,665 feet; and, therefore, they may be made to stop to load and unload at any required distance, with very little loss of time.

" In many cases it will be practicable, upon the same principle, to form a tube so as to leave a continual communication between the inside and the outside of it, without suffering any part of the impelling air to escape, and by this means to impel a carriage along upon an iron road in the open air with equal velocity, and in a great degree possessing the same advantages as in passing within side of the tube, with the additional satisfaction to passengers of being unconfin'd, and in view of the country.

" Such a tube, made of iron, of twelve inches in diameter, having a moving box or piston to fit and move freely within side, and made to communicate by a particular contrivance through the side of the tube to the carriage without, it will be impelled with the same force and velocity as before described by the internal air, when it acquires, by the power of the engine, the density of 3lb. 6oz. per square inch.

" Where carriages are continually passing both ways at the same time, the same body of air that impels them one way may be applied again to impel them the other.

" The expence with which a double tube for internal conveyance, of these dimensions, would be, constructed with English timber, together with the iron roads within them, and all costs attending it, would amount to £7,000 per mile.

" The carriage of 700 ton of goods and passengers per day each way, with a profit to the proprietor of two-pence per ton per mile, will amount to £4,250 per annum per mile.

" The principal advantages attending this mode of conveyance will be,

" First. Passengers may be conveyed to the greatest distance through the country with ease and great safety at the rate of a mile in a minute, or fifty miles per hour upon an average, and at the expence of one farthing per mile.

" Second. Ditto, goods at the expence of one penny per ton per mile conveyance.

" Third. The conveyance cannot be obstructed or impeded by frosts, snow, floods, or drought, nor endangered by darkness, or the weather.

" Live cattle will be enabled to pass through the country without labour, and at a very small expence for carriage or for food.

" Fish may be brought from the coast in a perfect state, and all perishable goods will be brought to market from their native soil and in their native purity.

" And the mails may be conveyed at a very small expense; for the weight of 200,000 letters will not exceed one ton, and they may be delivered twice a day at 400 miles distance."

.....

\* \* \* Two penny post letters, twice a day from Edinburgh to London! Newspapers delivered with care, punctuality, and expedition: those containing debates which ended at six o'clock in the morning, supposed to be published at one o'clock, in town, will be at Oxford, Cambridge, Canterbury, and all places fifty miles distant by two o'clock: at Bristol, Bath, Birmingham, and all places not exceeding one hundred miles distance, at three o'clock; and so on in proportion for any number of miles. Mrs. Fiske will send the fashions, daily, by commission, within twenty-four hours, to all places not farther distant than the Land's End, or Johnny Groat's House:—but if desired at Dublin, proper allowance to be made for the retarding power of the winds and waves, till Lord S.'s new-invented steam-boat that moves quickest against wind, tide, and storms, be in full practice and activity.

QQ Correct intelligence of the good fortune of lottery tickets,—instructions to, or from, Parliamentary constituents—copies of speeches made at public meetings, by the friends of liberty;—resolutions of corporate bodies;—declarations of fitness of candidates;—diplomas for doctors in divinity, or physic, sent from Scotland;—thanks to members of Parliament, not written in London;—lottery puffs, and inuendoes;—mining intelligence, and all other heavy articles, to be paid for extra.

†† A new lantern, being an improvement on that described at the last sitting of the *Institut Impérial* at Paris, by Count —, will be hung in front of the carriage; by which gentlemen, who decline sleeping during the passage, will be allowed to read novels, plays, pamphlets, &c. &c. if sanctioned by a majority of the Company. Debates on political subjects not to last longer than one stage, i. e. fifty miles. No smuggled goods admitted; no runaway slaves, or outside passengers.

#### ON MENDICITY: ITS CAUSES, DIVERSITIES AND MODE OF SUPPRESSION.

##### No. V.

*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*

Sir,—If the transmission to Ireland of 7000 Irish beggars, (children included, the probable number now in the metropolis and its vicinity,) could be effected, such a measure could only be eligible so far as it might be reciprocally beneficial to the public and to themselves.

It would certainly be cruel and unjust, if not illegal, to transport any of these outcasts of the community to Ireland against their consent, and without a prospect of their obtaining in their native country, employment or support.

For this reason one of the questions invariably demanded of an extra-parochial mendicant, on his or her examination at the Mendicity Office of Inquiry, is, "do you wish to return to your native country?"—whether Ireland or Scotland. The answer of course depends on the peculiar circumstances of the party questioned.

Those who have been many years absent from their native home, and have no friends or connections there from whom they can expect employment or support, feel no desire to leave a situation where they have a likelihood of earning something towards the subsistence of themselves and families during certain seasons of the year.

One-half at least of the beggars who have applied at the Mendicity Inquiry Office since its revival are *Irish*. Most of them wives of soldiers and seamen, who have either lost their lives in foreign service, or who are, to all intents and purposes, dead to their families during the uncertain period of their absence. Many thousands of Irish annually emigrate to England for employment, which they seldom fail to obtain on the Thames, on wharfs, in brick fields, gardens, potatoe and hop fields, haymaking, &c.

Their earnings, while employed in some of the above avocations, are exorbitant, and their labour is excessive; circumstances which induce them to drink an immoderate quantity of porter while at their labour, and to resort to the public house as soon as it is finished. Such is the case with the great number of coalheavers, constantly employed in the pool and at the wharfs. Many of these men will frequently earn from ten, to thirty, or forty, and sometimes even fifty shillings per day, yet they have not, at the end of the week, money enough to buy meat for a Sunday dinner, or decent cloathing for their wives and children!—These facts, however improbable, are incontestable; they prove that very

great earnings, accompanied with bad or immoral practices, especially that most baneful vice of intoxication, are injuries, not benefits, to the lower orders of society in general. They are so in an eminent degree to the *Irish*, who bring with them their families when they come to England in search of employment, and too often meet with an untimely grave from the causes above mentioned.

Many of their wretched widows would gladly accept the proffered boon of a free passage to their native land, where they have relatives that would receive and assist them, provided they were not totally destitute of decent covering for themselves and children! "We wish," they say, "to be sent back to Ireland, where we should be able to get work; but neither ourselves nor our children have any clothes to go in!"—"Where are they?"—"All sold, or at the PAWN BROKERS!!"—Instances daily occur of female beggars coming to the Mendicity Office, whose *only* coverings are a petticoat, and a ragged coarse cloth coat, or jacket, equally insufficient for warmth or decency, with a child in arms, and 2 or 3 more standing by them, nearly famished with hunger, cold, and nakedness! How afflicting, yet how true, is this unexaggerated picture of human misery! of which hundreds (I fear I might say thousands) might be daily seen in the first metropolis of the world!

Surely the time is fast approaching when this national disgrace shall exist no more—The glorious ascendancy of benevolence and philanthropy, so eminently conspicuous in the representative, and in the august family of our beloved sovereign, is now universally diffused through the wide extent of the British empire, liberally affording relief to human sufferings, to whatever sect, colour, or nation they may be allied.

But to return:—women who have made this wretched appearance at the Mendicity Office, have declared that the rags they wore were *not their own*, but borrowed for the occasion! They have referred to credible witnesses for the truth of their assertions, which on inquiry have proved to be correct.

From various instances which might be adduced to prove the pernicious effects of pawn-breaking, in its present state, from which, among many other evils, the want and even total privation of clothing in the instances above alluded to, evidently result, I shall select the following which lately came under my own knowledge.

A widow, advanced in years, and nearly blind, whose late husband was a native of Scotland, as she also was, declared that the gown and apron in which she appeared were borrowed of the woman she lodged with. She said she had no clothes except a short gown, petticoat and apron, all which she

had been compelled by illness and want, to pawn for half-a-crown. Her statement appeared on inquiry to be in every circumstance true; her landlady gave her a good character, in consequence of which her pledges were redeemed, and received by her with the most grateful acknowledgments.

I have been thus circumstantial, not only in justice to the poor woman's veracity, but to prove how severely distressing the cases of many mendicants are, particularly when innocent, helpless children are sharers in the hard lot of their parents; and how small a sum can be obtained by pawning their last remnant of cloathing.

The lodging of many is literally on bare boards, and sometimes on a stone floor without even straw! These complicated hardships must doubtless prove fatal to numbers of children; and favoured may they be thought to be, by a speedy release from such an existence!

Of all the causes which precipitate the industrious extra-parochial poor into this calamitous state, none urges them on in their fatal course towards it with more certain and accelerating rapidity, than their pawn broking for that temporary relief which illness or accidents may render necessary; and which they have no other means of obtaining.

Very small are the loans they can obtain; and exorbitant is the interest they must pay even for the most trifling advances on articles of furniture, tools, tools, bedding, best coats, or gowns. These are too frequently pawned and redeemed in weekly succession; and every repetition by imperceptible, although rapidly, increasing the rate of interest, impels them to the dreadful gulph of ruin, with an acceleration of resistless power.

The interest which a pawnbroker can legally demand is (if I am not greatly mistaken) as follows.—For every loan of £10. or upward 15 per cent. per annum; under £5. and above 20s. £25. per cent.; for 2s. 6d., which is the lowest rateable sum, on which interest is allowed, one penny per month, week, or day!

Thus, whether the pledge is for six pence, one shilling, eighteen pence, two shillings, or two and six pence, or whether it is to lie unredeemed one month, week, or day, the interest cannot be less than one penny.

Suppose therefore a carpenter pawns his plane for one shilling, to redeem his waistcoat for Sunday; and on Monday morning redeems his plane by pawning his waistcoat. If he pursue this routine for a year, his interest on his two pledges, for which he receives a loan of one shilling *only* per week, will be, at the end of the year, 433 one-third per cent.!

Borrowing at such exorbitant interest, is, of itself, sufficient to reduce opulence to po-

verty; and from poverty to beggary, the transition is inevitable.—Such then must be the lamentable fate of many who, from inability to redeem their pledges (which probably are not pawned for more than one-third of their worth), must lose them; and pawn other articles of their own, or their children's, to buy bread to prolong their existence in a state of nakedness, dirt, and wretchedness.—

Is it to be wondered at that numbers, rendered desperate by such accumulated miseries, should apply to the *gin shop* for that temporary relief which intoxication can afford them; or seek it by acts of depredation and violence on that community from which they no longer look for protection or subsistence?

It is by no means my intention, by stating the exorbitant interest which must be paid by those who subsist while any pledges remain, by the weekly, or in some instances daily exchange of them, to accuse the brokers to whom they apply, of extortion or dishonesty. The penny *they* receive for this loan of a sixpence, a shilling, or a half-crown, however high in its amount as *interest* to the borrower, when paid weekly or oftener, is certainly no more than a fair remuneration to them.

There yet remains to be noticed two other principal causes of aggravating the distresses of the poor, and, consequently, of increasing the number of beggars.

The first of these is, the inevitable necessity they are under of purchasing all they want (or are able to purchase), at small chandlers' shops; the keepers of which having little, if any, capital, and many of them being nearly as poor as their customers, *must* sell their various articles at a higher price, though with much more trouble, and probably less profit to themselves, than the large wholesale warehouses and shops.

Whether this is a hardship which admits of any remedy or even mitigation, must be reserved for future discussion. At present I shall only refer to the second grievance alluded to, which falls, with most oppressive weight, on the lower orders of the community in the London district; and that too at the inclement season of winter when they are in every respect least able to sustain it.

For the article of coals, one of the essential necessities of life, the poor pay, on a moderate calculation, at least 25 per cent. more than the middling and higher classes of the community; and the excess of price increases in a direct ratio with the inability to pay it.

This, I trust, will evidently appear from the following brief statement. Suppose the price of the *best* coals in the pool to be at any given rate, *ex. g.* 53s. per chaldron, which is nearly the present; the price delivered to the housekeeper is, by act of parliament, re-

stricted to 12s. per chaldron more than the pool price, that is 63s. delivered, exclusive of 1s. 6d. per chaldron shooting and metage. The whole price would then be 66s. 6d. from which is to be deducted an allowance of 3 sacks in 5 chaldrons, *i. e.* 5 per cent. for *ingrain*, which will reduce the price to little more than 63s. per chaldron or 1s. 9d. per bushel.

This is the price of the *best coals*, but as the average price between those and the cheapest may be 10s. less per chal. in the pool, the retail dealers, by whom the poor are supplied, do not give more than 50s. or at most 53s. per chaldron for the coals which they buy in the pool, *by pool measure*, and any housekeeper might have them at 54s., which deducting the ingrain, and allowing for shooting and metage, would bring them to 52s. 6d. per chaldron, or 17½d. per bushel. For these coals, and probably too often for those of an inferior quality and value, the pauper who must always pay *ready money* (for which very material advantage to the seller, no abatement is allowed or expected), is obliged to give at the rate of 2s. per bushel, for the same quality of coals (*if so good*), which the housekeeper can purchase, on credit, for less than 1s. 6d. per bushel. This makes a difference of more than 25 per cent. against the pauper, although he pays ready money!

Neither has he the same remedy as the housekeeper against *bad measure*, to which the small quantity he is obliged to buy at a time, as a peck, half a peck, or a quarter of a peck, renders him continually liable.

I have now terminated the enumeration of remarks on, what appear to me, severe hardships on the *poor in general*, and active causes of the increase of mendicity, in the London district. To this my observations have been exclusively directed; that they call imperiously for the adoption of some remedy, it would be cruelty to deny; and it would be the happiest possible application of wisdom to suggest an efficient and easily to be executed plan for that purpose.—I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

BRITANNICUS.

#### ON THE STATE OF THE POOR, IN RESPECT TO HABITATIONS.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Sir;—From certain remarks annexed to my former letter, I infer that you do not exactly comprehend my motive for wishing cottages to be more numerous, and in the immediate possession of the labouring classes of our countrymen. If you turn to Vol. VIII. page 295. of *LITERARY PANORAMA*, article "Cottagers Premium," part of my intention may be guessed at. I conclude that if the waste

lands were inclosed, it would remove much of the reproach so forcibly stated by Mr. Curwen. We all feel a pride in independence; and were a family, that had one of these portions of ground, obliged, by the tenure under which it was held from the parish, to give it up when unable to maintain themselves free of relief, and return to the workhouse, we all know the stimulus that condition would create: to use their own expressions, "they "would work their fingers to the bone, rather than be under the restraint and reprobation of being sent to the poor house;" whereas should sickness or any other severe misfortune force them to solicit relief, it ought not to be in the power of any one to send them thither, without serious investigation; and a court might be formed by the magistrates with a parish jury or council from time to time, without fee or reward, to see strict justice done to both parish and parishioner.

The inferences you draw I do not very readily admit; the *independence* meant is more mental than real. In all links of the great chain of society, we are more or less dependant on each other. A person holding a few cottages at present, is fawned upon, courted, and gives himself the airs of a bashaw, because he has it in his power, to oblige half a dozen individuals, and to keep twice as many in expectation, paying their court and playing the sycophant. The price of habitation at present is much higher in proportion, than the price of labour; also, in many parts of the country, they are *not to be had*, unless at rents raised to such heights, that if a man has a young family of children he is *obliged* to apply for out-door relief; so that, as I mentioned before, many couples do not come together, because the man cannot get a dwelling to house his young wife and growing family in. Cottages out of town are what I would wish to see increased. Man, wife, and family have, to my knowledge, applied for an order to be sent to the work-house because warned to quit the cottage they occupied, being unable to pay an increased rent of one pound a year, without additional relief from the parish, which they could not obtain. The man bore a good character and had four or five children; another tenant without a family was ready to step in and pay the rent.

Give the peasantry and labouring poor fair play; guide them, and take the weight off the mind which many labour under; and, with the rod of coercion, let the balm of beneficence go hand in hand. We must be all in some measure dependant; but would a journeyman be more saucy, or would it take from his industry, because he had a house to shelter self and family? how many of these people are bachelors from a want of this kind,

Mr. Panorama, look round and see; letting pass more serious evils.—It would not produce the agricultural independence of Arthur Young; but shelter for the family of a day labourer; with a small garden for potatoes and cabbages, fruit trees, a pig, or any other little thing he might rear. Admitting he is content with his lot and rises no higher; good! for to use your own words "we cannot all be masters," and, generally speaking, the contented man proves the most virtuous, and best subject! his increasing family would add virtue and strength also to the state; without, as young folks, any powerful motive to prevent their seeking riches or preference elsewhere, sure of an asylum if obliged to return.—I conceive cots and gardens, as property, would be a saving of £20. a year to a poor family.

In the Highlands of Scotland, Orkney, and Shetland, a region of small farms, with the climate much against them, the inhabitants contrive to bring up numerous families in virtue and sobriety (more from local situation than any other cause), on those small portions that bear very high rents. Yet they do not exert superior industry; for fear, as they honestly tell you, that the rent will be raised more than their increased industry will admit. In these places, marriage is seldom prevented for want of a house to shelter themselves; yet if four of these farms were thrown into one, without houses being ready to receive the inhabitants that are turned out, what *must* become of their families? and should it become general, how would stand the state of society? The nation would lose subjects from emigration (vide Ireland and Scotland, at present to America); poor rates would increase, and, if huddled together, vice must, from the nature of things, make rapid strides among these poor creatures. But let the alteration be gradual; and provide for them cottages; they would find other employ for subsistence, would settle into other habits, and the anticipated evil would not be felt. Cast your eyes on the opposite shore of Norway; the comfort of its poor inhabitants is wonderfully striking, as well as their number, in a region so barren. After the first want is provided for, at a small expence, a thousand schemes are entered on to procure food, and privations are suffered with cheerfulness.

I consider, as of little consequence, the sons roaming from the home of their father. The magic spell would bind their affections, and ensure their return, if fortunate; and, if unfortunate, they would have the cheering reflection of *home and welcome*, until they could again set out with vigour on a second speculation. Half the poor of England that now roam, feel themselves, I am afraid, almost expatriated, in consequence of a want

of something of this kind to fix them. The affections of the inhabitants of all countries to their mud hovels, cabins, or cottages, is notorious : at the casual mention of them by a stranger when abroad, the heart bounds, and the sensation described by many writers, "the pleasing recollection of scenes that have past," fill the breast. What should so strongly interest the Swiss at hearing "*les ranz des vaches?*" but the idea of his *douce douleur*? the recollection of those little properties where his affections are rooted, and where he is sure to be cherished, should he return among his equals? If his parents should be dead, his friends and connections were to cherish him, and with his little earnings the same comforts as they enjoyed were within his reach. His home, for which he had suffered and felt so much; had not bound him to the spot, but had been an inducement for him to wander in search of wealth, without detaching him from his native soil. Constantly was he filled with the idea of returning to enjoy it with increased comfort. Why should not this sentiment equally act on the poor of England? carry this idea a little higher ; as in your review of the state of India it is allowed, "that the Europeans from Britain go out—not with intention to settle but to make a fortune and return." This is true ; but, it must be remembered that most of them have friends and acquaintances, with fixed habitations, and among whom they would like to settle. "Hope leads them on, nor leaves them till they die." Querv ! How would they act if deprived of all these attachments to bind them ? would their mind be so ardent, or their hopes so interested ?

The national buildings of Greenwich and Chelsea are certainly grand and of great benefit, yet I confess they lose a deal in my estimation when compared to the same people settled in their parishes, among their friends, in little cots, with the traveller's privilege, telling their adventures and deeds to a young and admiring audience. The comforts of the hospitals with this contrast, besides losing much of their interest, look cold, solitary (vide Childe Harold's Solitude), and ostentatious. Would not the cottage plan, by giving the choice of either, provide for more, and give more satisfaction to those concerned ? Natural feeling will not be counteracted ; and I fancy four out of five would prefer a retreat among those they had known from infancy, and who they thought felt a friendly interest in their welfare, to a better situation, with better fare among the number whose only care was self.

Virtue is to be taught by example, by an appeal to the feelings, interests, situation, and passions ; it is made to be loved and cherished for its own sake : preaching will never

accomplish this, while so many enemies are lurking to lead it astray, in the shape of want, fear, bad examples, and a more than ordinary solicitude for the comforts in the evening of life. The attempt should be to make good, and to reform those that are bad ; while, at the same time, the virtuous are confirmed.

The instance you have supposed can only be answered, by contemplating the superior comforts the virtuous and industrious man would possess, and rejoicing with him on the additional means it would give to forward his children in the world, and the secure retreat, under the parents eyes, it would afford the daughters, until they could be settled in good service, without obliging them from necessity to catch at the first offer.

If all the concerns of husbandry, trade, &c. were large and overgrown, I should consider them as weakening the state : if all were small, I should consider them as impoverishing it. Farms should not be in the hands of too few, nor too many : even cottages might be too numerous ; a judicious mixture of both large and small, without making a monopoly, would add to industry and support each other. A great gentleman farmer is not under the necessity of selling to pay rent : butter and fowls, except for his own use, do not come within his consideration. Small farmers, on the contrary, are obliged to raise stock of all sorts, and sell it also speedily. If the poor in cottages would add a few fowls, geese and pigs, from number it would make such things cheaper and add to their wealth.

Nearly 30 years a wanderer in all parts of the world, these thoughts have occurred to me—that the morals of the poor are not so much affected by the example and vices of the great, as by taking from them (by bargain and sale, or otherwise) their fire-side comforts, their mental independence, crowding them together and sending the female part of them to service before they have sufficient steadiness to give a denial, or know what vice means, or its consequences. The poor of other countries, almost without exception, clothe themselves from their own labour, in spinning, weaving, &c. ; could not the females do this at home in England, and become good housewives into the bargain ?

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

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You must give me credit in supposing my plan to be executed leisurely and gradually. Try one parish, and give the trial fair play ; nor be too easily discouraged if it does not immediately answer.

The eye of an upright and sensible magistrate with a good heart, will do more for his country and countrymen, than can be supposed from a superficial view ; yet the effect will be permanently felt.

**A NARRATIVE OF THE ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO IN THE SEA OFF THE ISLAND OF ST. MICHAEL. BY S. TILLARD, ESQ. CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY.**

Communicated by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. P. R. S.

[From the Philosophical Transactions, for 1812,  
Part I.]

Approaching the island of St. Michael's, on Sunday the 12th of June 1811, in His Majesty's sloop *Sabrina* under my command, we occasionally observed, rising in the horizon, two or three columns of smoke, such as would have been occasioned by an action between two ships, to which cause we universally attributed its origin. This opinion was, however, in a very short time changed, from the smoke increasing and ascending in much larger bodies than could possibly have been produced by such an event; and having heard an account, prior to our sailing from Lisbon, that in the preceding January or February, a volcano had burst out within the sea near St. Michael's, we immediately concluded that the smoke we saw proceeded from that cause, and on our anchoring the next morning in the road of Ponta del Gada, we found this conjecture correct as to the cause, but not to the time; the eruption of January having totally subsided, and the present one having only burst forth two days prior to our approach, and about three miles distant from the one before alluded to.

Desirous of examining as minutely as possible a contention so extraordinary between two such powerful elements, I set off from the city of Ponta del Gada on the morning of the 14th, in company with Mr. Read, the Consul General of the Azores, and two other gentlemen. After riding about twenty miles across the NW. end of the island of St. Michael's, we came to the edge of a cliff from whence the volcano burst suddenly upon our view in the most terrific and awful grandeur. It was only a short mile from the base of the cliff, which was nearly perpendicular, and formed the margin of the sea; this cliff being as nearly as I could judge from three to four hundred feet high. To give you an adequate idea of the scene by description is far beyond my powers; but for your satisfaction I shall attempt it.

Imagine an immense body of smoke rising from the sea, the surface which was marked by the silvery rippling of the waves, occasioned by the light and steady breezes incidental to those climates in summer. In a quiescent state, it had the appearance of a circular cloud revolving on the water like a horizontal wheel, in various and irregular involutions, expanding itself gradually on the lee

side, when suddenly a column of the blackest cinders, ashes, and stones would shoot up in form of a spire at an angle of from ten to twenty degrees from a perpendicular line, the angle of inclination being universally to windward; this was rapidly succeeded by a second, third, and fourth, each acquiring greater velocity, and overtaking the other till they had attained an altitude as much above the level of our eye, as the sea was below it.

As the impetus with which the columns were severally propelled diminished, and their ascending motion had nearly ceased, they broke into various branches resembling a group of pines, these again forming themselves into festoons of white feathery smoke in the most fanciful manner imaginable, intermixed with the finest particles of falling ashes, which at one time assumed the appearance of innumerable plumes of black and white ostrich feathers surmounting each other; at another, that of the light wavy branches of a weeping willow.

During these bursts, the most vivid flashes of lightning continually issued from the densest part of the volcano; and the cloud of smoke now ascending to an altitude much above the highest point to which the ashes were projected, rolled off in large masses of fleecy clouds, gradually expanding themselves before the wind in a direction nearly horizontal, and drawing up to them a quantity of water spouts, which formed a most beautiful and striking addition to the general appearance of the scene.

That part of the sea where the volcano was situated, was upwards of thirty fathoms deep, and at the time of our viewing it the volcano was only four days old. Soon after our arrival on the cliff, a peasant observed he could discern a peak above the water: we looked, but could not see it; however, in less than half an hour it was plainly visible, and before we quitted the place, which was about three hours from the time of our arrival, a complete crater was formed above the water, not less than twenty feet high on the side where the greatest quantity of ashes fell; the diameter of the crater being apparently about four or five hundred feet.

The great eruptions were generally attended with a noise like the continued firing of cannon and musquetry intermixed, as also with slight shocks of earthquakes, several of which having been felt by my companions, but none by myself, I had become half sceptical, and thought their opinion arose merely from the force of imagination; but while we were sitting within five or six yards of the edge of the cliff, partaking of a slight repast which had been brought with us, and were all busily engaged, one of the most magnificent bursts took place which we had yet witnessed;

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accompanied by a very severe shock of an earthquake. The instantaneous and involuntary movement of each was to spring upon his feet, and I said, "this admits of no doubt." The words had scarcely passed my lips, before we observed a large portion of the face of the cliff, about fifty yards on our left, falling, which it did with a violent crash. So soon as our first consternation had a little subsided, we removed about ten or a dozen yards further from the edge of the cliff, and finished our dinner.

On the succeeding day, June 25th, having the Consul and some other friends on board, I weighed, and proceeded with the ship towards the volcano, with the intention of witnessing a night view; but in this expectation we were greatly disappointed, from the wind freshening and the weather becoming thick and hazy, and also from the volcano itself being clearly more quiescent than it was the preceding day. It seldom emitted any lightning, but occasionally as much flame as may be seen to issue from the top of a glass-house or foundry chimney.

On passing directly under the great cloud of smoke, about three or four miles distant from the volcano, the decks of the ship were covered with fine black ashes, which fell intermixt with small rain. We returned the next morning, and late on the evening of the same day I took my leave of St. Michael's to complete my cruise.

On opening the volcano clear of the NW. part of the island, after dark on the 16th, we witnessed one or two eruptions that, had the ship been near enough, would have been awfully grand. It appeared one continued blaze of lightning; but the distance which it was at from the ship, upwards of twenty miles, prevented our seeing it with effect.

Returning again towards St. Michael's on the 4th July, I was obliged, by the state of the wind, to pass with the ship very close to the island, which was now completely formed by the volcano, being nearly the height of Matlock High Tor, about eighty yards above the sea. At this time it was perfectly tranquil; which circumstance determined me to land, and explore it more narrowly.

I left the ship in one of the boats, accompanied by some of the officers. As we approached, we perceived that it was still smoking in many parts, and upon our reaching the island found the surf on the beach very high. Rowing round to the lee side, with some little difficulty, by the aid of an oar, as a pole, I jumped on shore, and was followed by the other officers. We found a narrow beach of black ashes, from which the side of the island rose in general too steep to admit of our ascending; and where we could have clambered up, the mass of matter was

much too hot to allow our proceeding more than a few yards in the ascent.

The declivity below the surface of the sea was equally steep, having seven fathoms water scarce the boat's length from the shore, and at the distance of twenty or thirty yards we sounded twenty-five fathoms.

From walking round it in about twelve minutes, I should judge that it was something less than a mile in circumference; but the most extraordinary part was the crater, the mouth of which, on the side facing St. Michael's, was nearly level with the sea. It was filled with water, at that time boiling, and was emptying itself into the sea by a small stream about six yards over, and by which I should suppose it was continually filled again at high water. This stream, close to the edge of the sea, was so hot, as only to admit the finger to be dipped suddenly in, and taken out again immediately. It appeared evident, by the formation of this part of the island, that the sea had, during the eruptions, broke into the crater in two places, as the east side of the small stream was bounded by a precipice, a cliff between twenty and thirty feet high forming a peninsula of about the same dimensions in width, and from fifty to sixty feet long, connected with the other part of the island by a narrow ridge of cinders and lava, as an isthmus of from forty to fifty feet in length, from which the crater rose in the form of an amphitheatre.

This cliff, at two or three miles distance from the island, had the appearance of a work of art, resembling a small fort or block house. The top of this we were determined, if possible, to attain; but the difficulty we had to encounter in doing so was considerable; the only way to attempt it was up the side of the isthmus, which was so steep, that the only mode by which we could effect it, was by fixing the end of an oar at the base, with the assistance of which we forced ourselves up in nearly a backward direction.

Having reached the summit of the isthmus, we found another difficulty, for it was impossible to walk upon it, as the descent on the other side was immediate, and as steep as the one we had ascended; but by throwing our legs across it, as would be done on the ridge of a house, and moving ourselves forward by our hands, we at length reached that part of it where it gradually widened itself and formed the summit of the cliff, which we found to have a perfectly flat surface, of the dimensions before stated.

Judging this to be the most conspicuous situation, we here planted the Union, and left a bottle sealed up containing a small account of the origin of the island, and of our having landed upon it, and naming it Sabrina Island.

Within the crater I found the complete skeleton of a grani-fish, the bones of which being perfectly burnt, fell to pieces upon attempting to take them up; and by the account of the inhabitants on the coast of St. Michael's, great numbers of fish had been destroyed during the early part of the eruption, as large quantities, probably suffocated or poisoned, were occasionally found drifted into the small inlets and bays.

The island, like other volcanic products, is composed principally of porous substances, and generally burnt to complete cinders, with occasional masses of a stone, which I should suppose to be a mixture of iron and lime-stone; but have sent you specimens to enable you to form a better judgement than you possibly can by any description of mine.

\* \* \* A volcano in the sea is, undoubtedly, a most striking and terrific object; but certainly less destructive, than one bursting out amidst a cultivated and populous country;—an eruption by one so situated, to which we have already in part alluded, is described, with many particulars, in the following letter.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE ERUPTION OF THE SOUFFRIERE MOUNTAIN, ON THURSDAY NIGHT, THE 30TH OF APRIL, 1812, IN THE ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT.**

The Souffriere Mountain, the most northerly of the lofty chain running through the centre of this Island, and the highest of the whole, as computed by the most accurate survey that has yet been taken, had for some time past indicated much disquietude; and from the extraordinary frequency and violence of earthquakes, which are calculated to have exceeded two hundred within the last year, portended some great movement or eruption. The apprehension, however, was not so immediate, as to restrain curiosity, or to prevent repeated visits to the crater, which of late had been more numerous than at any former period, even up to Sunday last, the 29th of April; when some Gentlemen ascended it, and remained there for some time. Nothing unusual was then remarked, or any external difference observed, except rather a stronger emission of smoke from the interstices of the conical hill, at the bottom of the crater. To those who have not visited this romantic and wonderful spot, a slight description of it, as it lately stood, is previously necessary and indispensable to form any conception of it, and to the better understanding the account which follows; for no one living can expect to see it again in the perfection

and beauty in which it was on Sunday, the 26th instant.

About 2000 feet from the level of the sea, (calculating from conjecture), on the south side of the mountain, and rather more than two-thirds of its height, opens a circular chasm, somewhat exceeding half a mile in diameter, and between 4 or 500 feet in depth: exactly in the centre of this capacious bowl, rose a conical hill about 260 or 300 feet in height, and about 200 in diameter, richly covered and variegated with shrubs, brushwood, and vines, above half-way up, and for the remainder powdered over with virgin sulphur to the top. From the fissures in the cone and interstices of the rocks, a thin white smoke was constantly emitted, occasionally tinged with a slight bluish flame. The precipitous sides of this magnificent amphitheatre were fringed with various evergreens and aromatic shrubs, flowers, and many Alpine plants. On the north and south sides of the base of the cone were two pieces of water, one perfectly pure and tasteless, the other strongly impregnated with sulphur and alum. This lonely and beautiful spot was rendered more enchanting by the singularly melodious notes of a bird, an inhabitant of these upper solitudes, and altogether unknown to the other parts of the island: hence principally called, or supposed to be, invisible; though it certainly has been seen, and is a species of the merle.

A century had now elapsed since the last convulsion of the mountain, or since any other elements had disturbed the serenity of this wilderness than those which are common to the tropical tempest. It apparently slumbered in primeval solitude and tranquillity, and from the luxuriant vegetation and growth of the forest which covered its sides from the base nearly to the summit, seemed to disown the fact, and falsify the records of the ancient volcano. Such was the majestic, peaceful Souffriere on April the 27th; but we trod on "ignem repudium cineri doloso," and our imaginary safety was soon to be confounded by the sudden danger of devastation. Just as the plantation bells rang twelve at noon on Monday the 27th, an abrupt and dreadful crash from the mountain, with a severe concussion of the earth, and tremulous noise in the air, alarmed all around it. The resurrection of this fiery furnace was proclaimed in a moment by a vast column of thick, black, ropey smoke, like that of an immense glass-house, bursting forth at once, and mounting to the sky; showering down sand, with gritty calcined particles of earth and favilla mixed, on all below. This driven before the wind towards Wallibon and Morne Ronde, darkened the air like a cataract of rain, and covered the bridges, woods, and cane-pieces with light grey coloured ashes,

resembling snow when slightly covered by dust. As the eruption increased, this continual shower expanded, destroying every appearance of vegetation. At night a very considerable degree of ignition was observed on the lips of the crater; but it is not asserted, that there was as yet any visible ascension of flame. The same awful scene presented itself on Tuesday; the fall of favilla and calcined pebbles still increasing, and the compact, pitchy column from the crater rising perpendicularly to an immense height, with a noise at intervals like the muttering of distant thunder. On Wednesday the 29th, all these menacing symptoms of horror and combustion still gathered more thick and terrific for miles around the dismal and half-obscured mountain. The prodigious column shot up with quicker motion, dilating as it rose like a balloon. The sun appeared in total eclipse, and shed a meridian twilight over us, that aggravated the watry gloom of the scene, now completely powdered over with falling particles. It was evident that the crisis was as yet to come—that the burning fluid was struggling for a vent, and labouring to throw off the superincumbent strata and obstructions, which suppressed the igneous torrent. At night, it was manifest, that it had greatly disengaged itself from its burthen, by the appearance of fire flashing now and then, above the mouth of the crater.

On Thursday, the memorable 30th of April, the reflexion of the rising sun on this majestic body of curling vapour was sublime beyond imagination—any comparison of the Glaciers, of the Andes, or Cordilleras with it, can but feebly convey an idea of the fleecy whiteness and brilliancy of this awful column of intermingled and wreathed smoke and clouds; it afterwards assumed a more sulphureous cast, like what we call thunder-clouds, and in the course of the day a ferruginous and sanguine appearance, with much livelier action in the ascent, a more extensive dilation, as if almost freed from every obstruction. Afternoon, the noise was incessant, and resembled the approach of thunder still nearer and nearer, with a vibration, that affected the feelings and hearing; as yet there was no convulsive motion, or sensible earthquake. Terror and consternation now seized all beholders. The Charraibs, settled at Morne Ronde, at the foot of the Soufrière, abandoned their houses, with their live stock, and every thing they possessed, and fled precipitately towards town. The Negroes became confused, forsook their work, looked up to the mountain, and as it shook, trembled, with the dread of what they could neither understand or describe—the birds fell to the ground, overpowered with showers of favilla, unable to keep themselves on the wing—the cattle were starving for want of

food, as not a blade of grass or a leaf was now to be found—the sea was much discoloured, but in no wise uncommonly agitated; and it is remarkable, that throughout the whole of this violent disturbance of the earth, it continued quite passive, and did not at any time sympathise with the agitation of the land. About four o'clock p. m. the noise became more alarming, and just before sun-set the clouds reflected a bright copper-colour, suffused with fire. Scarcely had the day closed, when the flame burst at length pyramidically from the crater, through the mass of smoke; the rolling of the thunder became more awful and deafening; electric flashes quickly succeeded, attended with loud claps: and now, indeed, the hurlyburly began. Those only who have witnessed such a sight, can form any idea of the magnificence and variety of the lightning and electric flashes; some forked zig-zag playing across the perpendicular column from the crater—others shooting upwards, from the mouth like rockets of the most dazzling lustre—others like shells with their trailing fuses flying in different parabolas, with the most vivid scintillations from the dark sanguine column, which now seemed inflexible, and immovable by the wind. Shortly after 7 p. m. the mighty caldron was seen to simmer, and the ebullition of lava to break out on the N. W. side. This immediately after boiling over the orifice, and flowing a short way, was opposed by the activity of a higher point of land, over which it was impelled by the immense tide of liquified fire that drove it on, forming the figure V in grand illumination. Sometimes, when the ebullition slackened, or was insufficient to urge it over the obstructing hill, it recoiled back, like a refluent billow, from the rock, and then again rushed forward impelled by fresh supplies, and sealing every obstacle, carrying rocks and woods together, in its course down the slope of the mountain, until it precipitated itself into some vast ravine, concealed from our sight by the intervening ridges of Morne Ronde. Vast globular bodies of fire were seen projected from the fiery furnace, and bursting, fell back into it, or over it, on the surrounding bushes, which were instantly set in flames. About four hours from the lava boiling over the crater, it reached the sea, as we could observe from the reflection of the fire and the electric flashes attending it. About half-past one, another stream of lava was seen descending to the eastward towards Rabacca. The thundering noise of the mountain, and the vibration of sound that had been so formidable hitherto, now mingled in the sullen monotonous roar of the rolling lava, became so terrible, that dismay was almost turned into despair. At this time the first earthquake was felt: this was followed by showers of sanders, that fell

with the hissing noise of hail during two hours. At three o'clock, a rolling on the roofs of the houses indicated a fall of stones, which soon thickened, and at length descended in a rain of intermingled fire, that threatened at once the fate of Pompeii, and Herculaneum. The crackling and coruscations from the crater at this period exceeded all that had yet passed. The eyes were struck with momentary blindness, and the ears stunned with the glomeration of sounds. People sought shelter in cellars, under rocks, or any where, — for every where was nearly the same; and the miserable negroes flying from their huts, were knocked down, or wounded, and many killed in the open air. Several houses were set on fire. The estates situated in the immediate vicinity seemed doomed to destruction. Had the stones that fell been proportionally heavy to their size, not a living creature could have escaped death:—but these having undergone a thorough fusion, they were divested of their natural gravity, and fell almost as light as pumex, though in some places as large as a man's head. This dreadful rain of stones and fire lasted upwards of an hour, and was again succeeded by cinders from three till six o'clock in the morning. Earthquake followed earthquake almost momentarily, or rather the whole of this part of the island was in a state of continued oscillation;—not agitated by shocks, vertical or horizontal; but undulated like water shaken in a bowl.

The break of day, if such it could be called, was truly terrific. Darkness was only visible at eight o'clock, and the birth of May dawned like the day of judgment: a chaotic gloom enveloped the mountain, and an impenetrable haze hung over the sea, with black sluggish clouds of a sulphureous cast. The whole island was covered with favilla, cinders, scoria, and broken masses of volcanic matter. It was not until the afternoon, the muttering noise of the mountain sunk gradually into a solemn yet suspicious silence. Such were the particulars of this sublime and tremendous scene, from commencement to catastrophe!

#### ACCOUNT OF MISSIONS TO AFRICA.

*Expences of the School for Educating Children Native of Africa; as reported by the Missionary Butcher, at Bashia, on the Rio Pongas: a Station under the Patronage of the Society for Missions to Africa 1811.*

As the Society is so liberal as to afford us the means, we are not less liberal in providing for the comforts of the children. We are anxious to procure every year so much rice and other articles, as will be sufficient to satisfy them, and to make them healthy and

hardy. The quantity which we consume now every year, is about fifteen tons of clean rice, which cost us, if there is plenty in the country .....

600 Dollars

Thirty bulls in a year..... 240

Palm-oil ..... 100

Salt Provisions..... 60

Eatables, &c. bought from the natives ..... 50

Comforts, such as butter, sugar, tea, wine ..... 100

Our yearly apparel ..... 150

The cloathing of 60 children .. 300

The cloathing and maintenance

of 20 children on our account 400

Yearly expences... 2000 Dollars

To defray this expence the Society will have to contribute for 60 children..... 1200 Dollars

Adding our salaries..... 800

2000 Dollars

There would be much advantage, in buying the cloth or stuff for the children's apparel in England, and sending it hither to be made up by us: for such articles as checks and calico are very often not to be had in Sierra Leone at all, which we have felt frequently; and it has grieved us not a little to see our children go in rags; we have been even sometimes obliged to hide them, when any decent stranger came to see us.

*Excursion of the Missionary Butcher, on a Visit to Negro Chiefs Island, from Bashia, 1811.*

For a considerable time, I have had a desire to visit John Pearce, Chief on the Rio Nunis, at Carcandy, whose two sons are in our School.

In April an opportunity offered, which I embraced. After a voyage of four days, we entered Carcandy Bar; and having suffered from scarcity of water and provisions, we called at the first Paga town, close to the Bar. The place at which we landed was very muddy; but some of the Pagos, well rubbed over with grease, carried us through the mud to the shore. They took us to a palm-tree, which was tapped in sixteen different places; a vessel being fixed to each hole, into which the palm-wine was running. After we had enjoyed the wine of this blessed tree, we were conducted to the town.

This town consists of one street, above a mile long: the houses, or huts, are almost all equal in size and at equal distances: the roofs are nearly flat, and hardly covered in the dry season. Males and females wear large rings in their noses. The men are clothed, but the females, whether young or old, single

or married, wear nothing but a piece of cloth, about four inches broad, which is fastened to a string tied round the waist, to cover their nakedness. The language is harsh and noisy.

After having spent about two hours in the town, we took our leave, and went on board our craft; and the day following, arrived at a factory, called the Rowbocka, about a hundred miles up the river. The next day I visited John Pearce. He received me with great civility; and immediately ordered his people to catch four bulls as a present; and these his people had to drive to Bashia by land, a journey of six days.

The banks of the Rio Nunis are inhabited by three different tribes. The Pagoes possess the sea-shore, the Naloës and the Lantamers the other part of the river. The Lantamers were formerly more powerful than the others, but were reduced by the Naloës. At present they agree with each other, and John Pearce is the principal chief among them. The Foolahs have great intercourse with the white and black traders, bringing down slaves, ivory, gold, cattle, &c.: and they sometimes assume authority over the Naloës and Lantamers, not hesitating to say: "We consider you no more than our slaves: we spare you only on account of the traders in your river, of whom we can get those articles of which we stand in need."

Cultivation seems but little regarded in this quarter. The natives do not plant rice enough, even for their own use; but purchase it from the Foolahs, in exchange for salt. This neglect of cultivation, originates, I think, in the Slave Trade. A great number of the natives have been employed in this traffic, either as servants, or as *kidnappers*, or as petty traders. They were encouraged by the good wages given by the traders, and by the high prices received for slaves. *If a native could procure a slave and sell him, the profit woud maintain him one year very easily*, without planting any thing.

Many of the Slave Traders begin to ask, "What shall we do? the Slave Trade is abolished; and the trade for produce will not maintain us: and, to go home with little, or a mere nothing, we are ashamed: and how shall we get off, even with what property we have, since it consists of slaves? The Man of War is ready to receive us as a prize, with all that we have: and transportation will then be our lot."

In the mean time, the Chief pays a visit to the traders, and expects as large a present as in former times, when the Slave Trade was going on briskly. The trader replies, "You know that the Slave Trade is going on very miserably, so that I can with difficulty sell a few: the Man of War comes for ever into your own rivers, to make prize of every slave vessel; so that in future, even the smugglers

will not venture to come in; whereby I am unable to make you much presents."

Many of the native traders are now obliged to put their slaves on their rice plantations, since they cannot dispose of them. Many servants, who had been employed in the Slave Trade, are now dismissed, and are obliged to live on their own planting; and thus cultivation will be more attended to.

Having waited nine days for the repair of the craft, in order to return by water to the Rio Pongas, and finding she was but badly repaired, I would not venture in her, but enquired for a path to return by land; and was told that there was one, but that it was very tedious for travellers, being a desert of about three days' journey; in consequence of which, one is obliged to sleep in the bush. It was said also, that there were above two hundred Foolahs encamped, to catch their runaway slaves, consisting of above one thousand, who fled into the Cabatches, a district near the sea-shore; and who also are well prepared for any equal attack; but as it happens sometimes, that some of these poor creatures go out into their rice plantations, not knowing that the Foolahs are lying in wait for them, they are caught and sold: the Foolahs sometimes sharing the same fate from them.

Having received this information, I went immediately to John Pearce for advice; who said, if I would venture to go this difficult road, he would give me twelve of his trusty people, well armed on account of wild beasts, which were dangerous in the night. As for the Foolahs, if they should meet me in the paths, and see his people, they would not disturb me in the least. Upon this I resolved to set out by land the next day; and went to the factory where I lodged, in order to prepare myself.

Early the next day, a man rushed into my room, calling out, "Mr. Butscher! here is war! here is war!" I rose up immediately, went on the front piazza, and saw a number of people surrounding the house, and fighting with cutlasses, and tying some with ropes. I asked the factor the cause: he said, "There came down yesterday one hundred and fifty men from the Cabba Country, to sell their produce to the traders. Some of them came to me with ivory, calabashes, and stock; and I see that John Pearce's people are now catching them: for what reason I do not know." Soon after breakfast, I went to Mr. Pearce, where I saw above a hundred of these people already in irons: and thus his people were employed in catching that whole day, till they had brought them all in. When I asked him for what reason he caught them, he said, "These people came from the Cabba Country, which country is divided into two kingdoms: the one borders on the Lantamers,

and maintains a friendly intercourse with them; even so much that their children are intermarried one with another. These two kings had war with each other; and that of the northern Cabbas burnt one town of those, who are on friendly terms with the Lantamers; and, in the flames perished some Lantamer women and children. Their relations became now enraged; but yet could do nothing without my assistance. A few days ago, the Headman of those Cabbas, who are on friendly terms with the Lantamers, sent a message to me, that about a hundred and fifty of his enemies' subjects, especially of those who burnt the town where some of the women and children perished, were going down to the Rio Nunez with produce; and, in case they should arrive, he would beg me to catch and sell them all for powder and guns, which would enable him to carry on war with his enemies again. The chief of the Lantamers received the same message; and, on this account, we caught them all." I said, "I suppose they are not all guilty of the crime, for which they are all caught." He replied, "It may be so: however, if a slave vessel should be here, they would be sold without mercy, guilty or not guilty; but, as there is none, the matter will be considered, and the people examined: perhaps all may return with safety:" which was the case, as I learnt afterwards.

After having had a restless night on account of the mosquitoes, we left our temporary lodging about eight o'clock in the morning, and walked about fourteen miles, where we cooked our dinner, and rested till two o'clock in the afternoon. It was extremely hot, and we expected a tornado that evening. Having now taken refreshment, we walked on till night prevented us; and then took our lodging for the night under a few small trees, on two of which my hang-mat was fastened. The guide cut off small branches from the trees, and erected a kind of shelter on the east side, in case a tornado should come on at midnight. True enough, a tremendous tornado rose: I left my hang-mat, and went under the shelter; but, as we were fifteen in number, the hut could not shelter us from the violence of the rain, which continued about half an hour. Our fire was extinguished, and our provisions and cloaths wet: we all felt very cold, and were anxious to see the dawning of the day and the rising sun.

About fifteen miles further, we came to a little valley, overgrown with bush, through which runs a brook, where I wished to take our lodging for that night, and on account of the bushes be preserved from the dew; but not far off we saw traces of leopards, hyenas, elephants, and wild hogs, which had made

a beaten path to the brook: the guide thought it, therefore, rather dangerous to stay there all night, and begged me to go on a little further; which we did, and took up our lodging in the open air, where we spent a pleasant night. We rested there about four hours.

From this factory an opportunity was offered to me to return home by water.

Having received six children at Sierra Leone almost naked, I clothed them decently, especially as I thought to return by land from Malaga to Bashia. On our journey, I was obliged to keep a strict eye on these children, to preserve them from a horrid slavery; as I learned that the Mandingoos, in going to and from Sierra Leone, had stolen numbers of such re-captured negroes, particularly children, by enticing them with rice-bread, &c. and carrying them off by night in their canoes, in order to sell them the first opportunity."

Such are the difficulties attending the suppression of the remains of the Slave Trade!!

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FRENCH OPINIONS, LEARNING, AND VERA-CITY, ON THE SUBJECTS OF THE SALE OF WIVES, DOMESTIC HAPPINESS, AND CONJUGAL FIDELITY IN ENGLAND.

In our last number, page 127, we ventured to hint at certain particulars connected with the *supposed* authority for the right of wife-selling, to which the articles there given referred. We glanced also at the sentiments of foreigners on the subject, not doubting but our worthy Gallic neighbours would avail themselves of the opportunity to exclaim, "Ah, Engle! Ah, Barbare!" What we expected has happened. The *Gazette de France* of June 25, contains the following letters.

To the Editors of the *Gazette de France*.

Gentlemen.—You have noticed in one of the late numbers of your *Gazette*, the incident of an English husband who, being dissatisfied with his wife, had led her, with a halter about her neck, to the market in Smithfield, where he had sold her to the best bidder. My wife, who every day reads your journal, while she is drinking her tea, has been singularly shocked at this practice, which she stigmatizes as *barbarous*. She cannot reconcile herself to the idea of being led like a cow or an ass to the public market, and there to be exposed in view of all the world for sale.

She insists that the English have too much politeness and refinement to suffer such transactions: she adds, further, that our philosophers would never have made such pompous eulogies on the laws and morals of our neigh-

bours, if it were true that they treated their women with such contempt; and that they degraded so deeply an institution so respectable as that of marriage, which is the basis of all civilized society.

I have in vain multiplied my endeavours to demonstrate the truth of this fact; but I have no other proofs than your testimony. We shall therefore, be exceedingly obliged (my wife as well as myself), if you will have the goodness to answer the following questions:—1. Is it certainly true that the custom of selling women like cattle exists in England? — 2. Does the woman, sold in Smithfield, become, without any other forms, the *wife* of the purchaser, or merely his *property*, his slave?—3. Is her previous matrimonial engagement with her first husband dissolved by this sale, simply? — I am, &c.

One of your Subscribers.

Answer of the Editors.

It is true that there has been a period when it was the fashion to applaud with enthusiasm, whatever came from England, from Shakespeare down to Mrs. Radcliffe's novels. Certain Frenchmen were determined to import into their own country, the laws, the manners, and the customs of the English, which at the same time they scarcely knew, but admired on trust....They were willing to renounce that politeness of manners, that national urbanity, the result of a perfected civilization, which, from the stately age of Louis XIV., had obliged the other nations of Europe to seek in France for models of taste and reasoning, to adopt the gross manners and the prejudices of every kind which prevailed among our neighbours. If this enthusiasm, founded on ignorance and the mania of abusing home productions had not been destroyed by experience, and by better acquaintance with that country, obtained by the residence of a great number of Frenchmen in England, respecting its institutions, and the character of its people, we should have witnessed at this day the French scene in subjection to the melo-dramatists of Drury Lane: we should applaud the ignoble boxers; our youth transformed into jockies, into black-legs (*Jambes noires*), would find their amusement only in cock-fighting, or horse-racing, and would introduce into society the language and manners of the titled stable boys (*Anquignons*), who sit in the house of commons or among the peers. In short, we too should have the pleasure of leading our wives to market, and selling them to the first comer. This would not fail of proving highly convenient to many wives, and to many husbands; and it might persuade the English into unlimited esteem for our philosophy and civilization.

The women, however, would have but little cause for congratulating themselves on

this change. There is no country in Europe in which they are so severely treated by the law, as in England. A woman there is regarded as the *property* of her husband. It was only under the reign of Charles II. that the law was abolished which authorized *husbands to beat their wives*. This innovation produced a general discontent, especially among the lower classes, who reproached Charles with *having corrupted himself* during his residence in France, and with designs of abrogating the ancient customs and liberties of the English nation:—even to this day the inferior classes cite this old law with pre-dilection and regret; they also frequently act upon it, which occasions no scandal, but is thought the most natural thing in the world.

We have been told repeatedly—that domestic happiness was common in England; but we have recovered from this error since we have had eyes to see, and ears to hear. Those trials which most engross the tribunals of that country are such as expose the infidelities of the women, and issue in *damages* more or less heavy according to circumstances, rank, and fortune. The suits of this nature furnish ample matter to the journalists; and the honor of a baronet, a lord, or a speculator at Lloyd's, has its well known and fixed price.

"There are countries," says an esteemed author, "in which to receive a pecuniary recompence in such cases would cause a man to blush. It would be regarded as, in some sort, the price of dishonor. At least it would occasion a fear of being suspected of facilitating the injury with design to obtain the scandalous product. In fact, this is what often happens in England. A wife, in concert with her husband, lays snares for a man of opulence, who has cogent reasons for avoiding public exposure. He is easily surprised by the accomplice, and cannot rest till he has purchased his silence by paying him the price of his infamy."

The existence of the law which allows men to sell their wives cannot be called in question. The facts are constant; and the formalities are well known. The wife must, however, give her consent. Then her husband leads her, with his own hands, to the market at Smithfield, with a halter about her neck; a public erier announces the sale, and if a purchaser presents himself the bargain is soon concluded. Thus the marriage is dissolved by right; and the woman now restored to liberty may contract a new engagement. This law is a natural consequence of the principle which makes a wife the *property* of her husband. This usage takes place only among the inferior class of society; but it must needs have a most dangerous effect on public morals.

The sanctity of marriage is one of the bases on which rests the whole of the social edifice. Legislators have studied to impress on this noble institution a character of dignity and stability necessary to the support of order and the purity of manners. To that center tend all the bonds which unite members of the same family, and place the husband, the mother, and the children under the protection of the law. Whatever contributes to degrade these sacred ties is treason against morals and humanity. Many English moralists have exclaimed against the *bizarre* custom of which we have been speaking. But their exclamations have produced no effect, and this people so proud of its enlightened condition, continues separated from the rest of Europe as much by its avidity and the barbarous state of its legislation as by the sea by which it is surrounded.

**ANCIENT PARLIAMENT, OR NATIONAL MEETING OF IRELAND.**

THE following lines are from the poem of *the Emerald Isle*:\* they allude to circumstances not generally known among us. The author has illustrated them by notes containing much curious matter; and these add greatly to their interest. It should seem that the custom of such general national meeting was common to the states and communities then established on these islands. They existed in Britain, where they formed the rudiments of what we now call a *Parliament*, but in those ages was distinguished by the Saxon appellation *wittenagemot*; or assembly of wise men. It is probable that in referring to the Saxons sundry of our institutions, we do injustice to our earlier ancestors. The Saxons might vary, and occasionally improve, what they found established; while the establishments themselves might date from a people and a period long anterior to the incursions of those barbarians.

Though now all dreary and decay'd,  
Our ancient glories lie,  
Some blessed spirits love their shade,  
And guard their memory.  
Tread but the spot, though barren now,  
Where meek Religion's angel-vow,  
In pious hope, was poured;  
Or stray along the desert heath,  
Where Genius sighed its parting breath,  
Or martyr'd Virtue smiled on death,  
Or Valour waved the sword—  
Though want and wildness reign around,

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. XI. p. 1039.

Nor earth give soil, nor echo, sound,  
An awe upon the heart will steal,  
And conscious Nature's instinct feel  
*'Tis holy ground !*

Is there within the isle, a soul,  
But owns the sad, sublime controul,  
As oft, by patriot impulse, led,  
To where KINKORA's \* palace shed  
Its splendours on the flood ;  
Or, CLONMACNOISE † upreared its head  
Amid the sacred wood,  
Or—oh ! for ever be the name  
Circled with glory's brightest flame,—  
Proud TARA'S TEMPLE stood ? ‡

\* Kinkora, the palace of Brien.

† The celebrated Abbey of Clonmacnoise, long the retreat of piety and learning, was destroyed, in 1584, by the garrison of Athlone, who barbarously plundered it of every ornament, and devastated the sacred shrine of the great St. Kieran. The English seem to have enjoyed a peculiar pleasure in the anihilation of our religious edifices, and every antiquity which they possessed. Thus we find Lord Grey, a sacrilegious incendiary in the reign of Henry VIII. destroying the venerable Cathedral of Down, which the following verse described as possessing the remains of three renowned ecclesiastics,—

" Hi tres in Duno tumulo, tumulantio in uno,  
BRIGIDA, PATRICIUS atque COLUMBA pius."

It was in these holy sanctuaries, that what remained of art or antiquity, after the ravages of the Danes, were preserved. They abounded in fine paintings and beauteous relics. Cambrensis makes mention of a concordance of the four Gospels, found in the church of Kildare, so divinely painted, that he declares, " neither the pencil of an Apelles, nor the chisel of a Lysippus ever formed the like; in a word, it seems to have been executed by something more than a mortal hand." It was carefully destroyed !!! Let no man hereafter, profane the ancient name of Ireland, because her monuments have perished ! But, though the transient brass and mouldering column, bear not down to future ages the records of her old magnificence, there is a living and far nobler herald to confirm its existence to the traveller; the native grandeur of soul; the cherished spirit of ancient hospitality; the pure, inherent, unpurchasable nobility of heart, still glow throughout the island, the embers of its ruined greatness—the traditional reliques of its hereditary pride and defrauded inheritance.

‡ Tara, the grand seat of Ireland's triennial parliament, was originally founded by the

TARA ! the day of thy splendour is o'er !

TARA ! the grace of thy glory is gone !

Where thy column's high capital triumph'd before,

The wind-beaten traveller sees not a stone !

Through thy shadowless moon the night bird  
screams,

O'er the moss of thy ruin the bright moon beams,

great Irish legislator, Ollam, as an old poem  
preserved by Keating tells us :

" The learned Ollam Fodhla first ordained  
The great assembly where the nobles met,  
And priests and poets and philosophers,  
To make new laws and to amend the old,  
And to advance the honour of their country."

At this assembly, all the kings, priests,  
poets, and philosophers of the kingdom, at-  
tended, and our old histories dwell with pec-  
uliar delight on the details of its magnifi-  
cence.

The room where the parliament sat, was  
300 feet in length, 40 cubits in height, and  
had fourteen doors. They met three days be-  
fore the 1st of November, and, having spent  
the two first in friendly intercourse, on the  
third the grand feast of Samhuin, or the  
moon, commenced. This was a custom de-  
rived from Phenicia. The feast opened with  
sacred odors set to a grand variety of national  
instruments, and after the Druids had finished  
their rites, the fire of Samhuin was lighted,  
and the deities solemnly invoked to consecrate  
the national councils. The order of business  
was first the police—then the foreign alliance  
—next peace and war—and though last not  
least in importance, the formal registry of  
the records in the PSALTER OF TARA. The  
merchants and artizans had also their meeting  
in order to deliver into the grand assembly,  
the state of trade and manufactures.

During the festivals, the provincial Queens  
gave grand assemblies to the ladies of the no-  
bility, and, so chivalrous were our ancient  
institutions, with respect to the fair sex, that  
the slightest insult offered to one of them,  
was death without appeal or pardon. The  
attention to heraldry was surprising for such  
a distant age. The first notice of the assem-  
bly was a sound of trumpet, then the esquires  
of the nobility presented themselves at the  
door of the grand hall, and gave in the shields  
and ensigns of their masters to the deputy  
grand marshal, which were ranged under the  
direction of the King at Arms—at sound of  
the second trumpet the target bearers of the  
general officers gave in their insignia, and at  
the third sound, the Kings, Princes, Nobility,  
and all other constituent parts of this great  
assembly, took their seats with the utmost  
regularity under their respective banners.  
Such is the account of our oldest writers.

While round thee, chill Winter, his thousand  
streams,

Roils, cheerless and lone !

And yet, thou pale moon-beam, there once was  
an hour

When you strayed over a lovelier scene ;  
As sculptured arch and antique tower,  
Blending their shade, 'mid the hawthorn bower,  
With ivy'd meat and myrtle flower,

You shadowed o'er the green.

And yet, thou shrill, ill-omen'd bird of the night,  
There once was an holier time,  
When the verdureless heath, you now fill with  
affright,

Streamed with harmony's silver light ;  
While the stars of peace and the swords of fight

Cheer'd the harp's sweet chime—  
The heath, where winter now rolls along,

The rage of his mountain tide,  
Once saw the pride of the regal throng  
Mingle its courtly halls among,  
While sweet and wild the soul of song

In varied echoes died !

Oh TARA ! but 'twas fair to see  
Thy court's assembled majesty !  
All that man deems great or grand,  
All that God made fair !

The holy seers, the minstrel band,  
Heroes bright and ladies bland,  
Around the monarchs of the land,  
Were mingled there !

Alas ! and shall that aged pile  
Never in ancient splendour smile ?  
And shall the lonely owl's hoot  
For ever through its ivy'd wall ?

And shall no more the lover's lute

Awake the happy signal-call,  
Or grace the pleasures of its stately hall ?

Oh never ! if in evil hour

A foreign foot attaint our soil !

Oh never ! if the Despot's power  
Pollutes our pure—our lovely isle !  
His aid is murder in disguise ;  
His triumph, freedom's obsequies ;  
His faith, is fraud—his wisdom, guile ;  
Creation withers in his smile—  
Mid ruin upon ruin hurled,  
He flames, the Aetna of the world !  
No offering can avert his wrath,  
No human feeling cross his path.

See Spain, in his embraces, die,  
His ancient friend, his firm ally ?  
See hapless Portugal, who thought  
A common creed, her safety brought—  
A common creed ! alas, his life  
Has been one bloody, impious strife !  
Beneath his torch the altars burn  
And blush on the polluted urn—  
Beneath his christian foot, is trod  
The symbol of the christian God—  
The plunder'd fane—the murder'd priest,  
The holy pontiff's age oppressed,  
Religion's blush, and Nature's sigh,  
Proclaim NAPOLEON'S piety !

Where'er his locust legions veer,  
Ruin and woe and want are there—  
And dreams of future murders sweep  
Across their fever'd hour of sleep.  
Thus, mid the desert's cheerless blight,  
A vulture pauses in his flight,  
And, on some rock's congenial breast,  
Unwilling takes his withered rest,  
Again, on rapin's wing to rise  
The taint and terror of the skies.

Peasant of ERIN—think on this,  
Ecircled by domestic bliss ;  
And, when with wife and children dear,  
You take your sweet, though homely cheer,  
Teach them to bless their heavenly Sire,  
That they enjoy their evening fire,  
And live where they can share, with thee,  
The profits of their industry.

I love thee, ERIN—yet before  
The Gallic fiend should taint thy shore,  
Myself would seize the flaming brand  
And burn the verdure of the land.

In vain has Nature blessed our isle  
And banished venom from its soil,  
In vain adorned our landscape green,  
With hill and vale and varied scene—  
In vain with music filled our brakes,  
With tufted islets gemm'd our lakes,  
And such high mountain-glories shed  
That heaven rests upon their head—  
In vain bestowed us Beauty bright,  
To grace the day and bless the night,  
If thus we trust the tempter's voice  
And violate our paradise !

## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## AMERICA NORTH : UNITED STATES.

*Curious Trial.*—(From a Boston paper of May 5.) A cause has been tried at Philadelphia, in which the King of Spain was plaintiff, and David Parish, Esq. defendant, for 180,000 dollars, for duties on a licensed trade. The subject involved the question, Who is the King of Spain ? The cause occupied 14 days, and the jury were three days agreeing to a verdict. The King of Spain was called in court three times, *pro forma*, and no one answering on his behalf, the plaintiff was non-suited.

*New State admitted.*—The American legislature has passed an act for admitting the State of Louisiana into the Union.

## AUSTRIA.

*Course of Exchange.*—Augsburgh, June 11. The course of exchange is to-day at 233; and at two months after date, at 229 : the ducats of the empire are at 11 florins, 24 kr. Ducats of Holland are sold at 12 florins. *Money of convention* remains at 238. Discount is at 22 to 28 per cent.

<i>Metallic Productions of Styria in 1807.</i>	
Silver containing gold.....	741 m. 3 oz.
Copper .....	881 quint. 69 lb.
Iron .....	422,474 56
Cobalt .....	301 96
Ore of lead .....	1,776 51
Vitriol .....	448 89
Ore of Zinc.....	3,883

*Statistics.*—The population of the city of Vienna according to the conscription lists formed in 1810, for 1811, ascertained the number of inhabitants to be 224,092, not including the garrison, or strangers. In this number 46,437 resided in the city properly so called ; and 17,655 in the suburbs.

*Literary Admissions and Prohibitions.*—The “*Patriotic Papers*,” published at Vienna, give the following sketch of the decisions of the literary censors, on the books imported into Austria and on the manuscripts presented for permission previous to publication, during the years 1806 and 1807.

In 1806, works imported were 1629 : Admitted 1450 : prohibited 179.

In 1807, works imported were 1407 : Admitted 1238 : prohibited 169.

In 1807 the number of journals were 96 ; of which 5 required special permission.

*Manuscripts presented to the Censure in Vienna.*

In 1806 : presented 576 : refused 73.

In 1807 : presented 606 : refused 81.

## BAVARIA.

**Students.**—The university of Landshut, contained during the winter of 1810-11, in the whole, 554 students: of whom 111 studied philosophy; 81 studied theology; 209 studied jurisprudence; 69 studied physic; and 24 studied the sciences, generally, with political economy.

## DENMARK.

**Rise on colonial Produce.**—Copenhagen, June 25. Colonial productions have greatly advanced in price lately. Coffee is sold at 27 marks, 8 sst. per lb.: Havannah sugar at 15 marks; Congou tea at 7 crowns, 2 marks, 8 sst.; sugar candy at 17 to 18 marks; Georgia cotton 15 marks.

**Discount on good paper** is from 10 to 12 per cent. [per month, we suppose, in paper.]

**Dearth.**—The Danish papers give a lamentable picture of the dearth of the necessities of life in Zealand, attested by the fact of a barrel of rye (four bushels) having been sold in the market of Elsinore for sixty-two rix-dollars (£12. 8s. sterling). Other articles are represented as equally exorbitant in price, and bread was not to be had at any rate.

## FRANCE.

**Remarkable Catacomb.**—Paris. The curious have lately been engaged in visiting a kind of catacomb, formed of a quarry situated between the Observatory and Montrouge; in which are deposited the bones removed from the burying ground of the Innocents. Report fixes on 800,000 crania regularly ranged like books in a library. What reflections is a spectacle of this description calculated to inspire!

\* \* \* If we are not mistaken a spectacle of the same kind has been, during many years, established in a part of the convent of Franciscans at Madeira. The whole of the four walls forming the sides of the room are filled with heads, looking inwards, placed in regular rows; and when the place is enlightened by the feeble glimmerings of a dying lamp, the whole presents a singular instance of the association of ideas in the mind of a religious. Whether it be most calculated to inspire devotion, abstraction from the world, or insensibility, after the first emotions of surprize are abated, must be left to the determination of those who are best acquainted with the brotherhood of holy St. Francis.

**Late King of Spain, Charles IV.**—The late king of Spain, who has now resided some years at Marseilles, with his family, having requested to take his abode in a country the temperature of which is more like that to which he had been accustomed; he has been allowed to visit Italy. Their majesties left Marseilles May 25, for Rome, where

they will occupy the Borghese palace. They arrived at Parma June 8<sup>j</sup>; where the queen received a visit from her niece the princess Antoinette of Parma, who is a religious in the convent of the Orphans; her nurse, who is still living, attended her. The travellers were expected to arrive at Rome June 17.

**Silk Worms.**—The silk worms have been found to thrive perfectly in all the country about Nismes.

The current price of the balls is from 2 fr. 75 to 80 cent. (23 sols) the kilogram.

*Optical Instruments equal to the English.*

—A French paper after attributing to the Anglomania which was prevalent in France, the preference given to English manufactures, as for example, to optical and mathematical instruments, details some experiments made by M. Levebours, optician to the emperor; the result of which was, according to a decision of the commissioners of the institute, that certain glasses, manufactured by Messrs. Dartegues and Dofougerais are equal to any thing of the kind manufactured in England.

**Second Ascent of M. Degen from the Garden of Tivoli, near Paris. Balloon ill-filled.**—The second aerostatic attempt of M. Degen took place in presence of a vast number of spectators.

He had to cope with many difficulties. The persons who were employed to fill the balloon, had not prepared the gas properly; the consequence of which was, that the balloon contained a great proportion of water; and at first, M. Degen could not rise more than fifteen feet above the ground. Soon afterwards, however, having thrown away a part of his ballast, he rose majestically into the air; as he moved his wings he resembled a bird of colossal size. His balloon, under the impulse of the wind, drew towards the north-east. For a short time he resisted its force, and seemed to be stationary, but at length he disappeared.

**Notre Dame repaired.**—The interior of the metropolitan church of Notre Dame in Paris, has been repaired by order of Buonaparte, and workmen are now proceeding to repair the entire exterior of that ancient edifice; preparations have been making for some days past to restore the north front to its original state. Several of the lower chapels have been already rebuilt, and, shortly there will be no trace of the ravages committed by time upon those which surround the choir.

\* \* \* Saute goé! so far as to say that a statue of the emperor and king is to figure among the patriarchs, apostles, and sovereigns immediately over the porch!!!

**Extreme Frugality: Pigeons confined during Seed Time and Harvest.**—The following singular piece of rural economy, ordained by

French frugality, may prove interesting to our agricultural readers.

*Substance of a police Regulation of June 5, 1812.*

It being required by law that pigeons should be confined in harvest time and seed time, consequently it being requisite to ascertain, according to local necessity, at what periods of the year the dove-cotes should be closed and opened; and considering moreover, that existing circumstances render the measure more than ever necessary: In conformity to the second article of the law of the 3d of November, 1789, all proprietors of dove-cotes in the rural communes within the jurisdiction of the prefecture of police are ordered to shut them up, from the first of March till the 20th of April; from the 15th of July, till the 20th of August; and from the 1st of October, till the 16th of November.

*Preposterous Estimate of the French Army acting against Russia.*—The estimate of the French army, comprehending the forces of the allies, is given from the War Office at Paris, in the following exaggerated statement:

Polos .....	100,000
Confederation .....	120,000
French .....	250,000
Italians .....	50,000
Austrians .....	90,000
Prussians .....	30,000
Total.....	640,000

*Sublime Allegories.*—The French designers have lately amused themselves, and *les bâdauds Parisiens*, by depicting the principal events of the history of England, for the last ten years. For the information of our readers, who otherwise most certainly would never have suspected it, we inform them that the subjects selected for the first number containing three plates, are—1. The *Blockade of the British Islands*, with the birth of the *Roi de Rome!*—2. A French officer announcing to the ministers of the King of Great Britain, that General Buonaparte has named himself first *Consul!!*—3. The sanction of his Majesty George III. given to the bill for effecting the Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

*Harmony, Caprice, the Trial, and the Rupture.*—The former is a political allegory and partakes of the great style of the great nation: the present is no less sublime, though much more domestic. These four engravings have been popular at Paris. The first represents a young man, and woman, drawing together with great good humour, complacency and harmony, a car, in which is placed a dog, the symbol of fidelity: this dog repose on flowers freshly gathered. The second plate (*Caprice*) represents the young woman,

apparently tired of *drawing together*; she therefore follows the young man with an air of indifference strongly expressed; her companion, nevertheless, encouraged by the dog (*Fidelity*) which has left his bed of flowers, continues to draw the mysterious car, with perseverance. In the third plate this damsel has seated herself in all the pride of place and passion, on the car, which is drawn by the young man, with great difficulty and struggle; and is held back by the dog. Is it possible to suppose that this slave will long endure a servitude so harsh, and degrading? —The fourth plate answers this question, by shewing the car broken; the flowers torn to pieces and thrown about in confusion, besetting the path, but no longer fragrant; the dog is crushed under the broken wheels of the dismembered machine: and the young man and young woman, have disappeared from the contemplation of the spectator anxious for their fate, and still more for that of those heart engrossing connections which the engraver has thought proper to typify under this expressive allegory.

*Statistics.*—The number of births in the department of the Marne, in 1809, amounted to 8,967; of which 4,559 were males. In 1810 the number of births were 8,966; of which 4,446 were males. That of deaths was 8,792; of which 4,282 were males. This shews a small augmentation of the population.

The number of males born exceeds that of females, by 77 individuals: the number of females deceased exceeds that of males by 409. —During these years the number of marriages was—in 1809, 1,978; in 1810 it was £,016.

#### GERMANY.

*Upper Palatinate, Statistics.*—The extent of this country is estimated at 131 square German miles. The population at 926,300. The three principal towns are Amberg, Hirschau, and Wilsek.

Amberg is the capital: its population is 7,340. It contains manufactories of arms, china and pottery; a handsome palace, built in 1738; a mint; a salt magazine, and an arsenal. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, gardening, mechanic arts, and in commerce in iron, tin, and salt.

*Potatoes converted into Sugar.*—Doctor Kebreuter, of Carlsruhe, has discovered by a chemical examination of potatoes both in a raw state and *baked*, that they are capable of being converted into syrup, or sugar, without being made into starch by a previous process. The experiments he has made have, in their results, entirely answered his expectation; and it is his intention to publish a statement of the various considerations on which he

grounds his hopes of improving the manufacture.

*The Expences of the City of Brunswick*—have been fixed at 198,582 florins, 67 c. for 1812.

*The Expences of the City of Hanover*—have been fixed at 258,218 florins, 97 c.

*Snow in Summer*.—Innspruck, June 30. After many days of extraordinary fine weather, on Thursday last, we were visited by a heavy rain, which lasted far into the night. The thunder rolled at intervals. The day before yesterday at day-break, we were surprised to see all the mountains around us covered with snow, full half way below their summits, as in the depth of winter. Such a phenomenon is extremely rare at this season of the year. The warmth of the atmosphere soon dissolved this snow, and happily its melting has hitherto caused no damage.

#### GREENLAND.

*Subsistence allowed to be imported*.—The British government has permitted a Danish vessel (*Vreyden*) to carry out provisions and other necessaries to the Moravian settlements of that nation in Greenland. The settlements, as well as the colonists, have been in great distress for provisions for two or three years past, and have subsisted on small herrings, mussels, and sea-grass. The *Vreyden* loads at Leith.

#### ITALY.

*Human Body rendered incombustible*.—Naples. A physician, named Faracce, has lately published a memoir in which he undertakes to prove that the human body may be rendered insensible to the power of fire. He directs it to be rubbed with the following emulsion.—One ounce and a half of allum, dissolved in four ounces of hot water; to this must be added one ounce of fish glue, and half an ounce of gum arabic.

*Statistics; Population diminished*.—Padua. The population of Padua in the year 1700 was 36,990; in 1740 it was 33,909, in 1772 it was 33,917; in 1790 it was 33,000; and in 1805 it was 32,436. The population therefore, has continued diminishing during the whole of the last century. There are now 4,500 inhabitants fewer than in 1700.

During the epidemic in 1700 the number of children which died in this city was 609; during that of 1736 it was 357; during that of 1796 it was 507.

*Theatres*.—At Milan four theatres, of which the largest will hold seven thousand spectators, are constantly open; a fifth is lately added at the expence of a society of amateurs, who represent in it the most popular pieces of Alfieri, of Menti, and others.

#### NORWAY.

*University*.—The subscription towards establishing this new institution, long wished for, amounted to 100,000 crowns; and the annual income to 220 crowns. This subscription appears to be private: the object of it has since received the sanction of the king of Denmark.

#### PRUSSIA.

*New Income Tax*.—Berlin, June 2.—The gazette of May 24, contains an order for levying a tax on all property and all revenues of Prussian subjects: the amount is 3 per cent. to be paid in three instalments between Midsummer day and Christmas. All revenues exceeding 300 crowns to pay 5 per cent. those below 300 to 100 to pay 1 per cent.

#### RUSSIA.

*Education for Statesmen*.—In the course of 1811, the Emperor of Russia founded at Zarsko Zelo, an introductory school for youths destined to fill the first offices of the state. Only young nobility of well known good morals will be admitted: they must already have received the rudiments of general instruction. The number will never be below twenty; and will never exceed fifty. Youths from 10 to 12 years of age will be allowed to remain six years; when they will be placed in some civil or military situation. The number of professors is fourteen: they teach the Russian, German, and French languages; the moral sciences, mathematics, natural philosophy, history, the belles lettres, the fine arts, and the use of arms.

*Boarding Schools*.—The numbers of boarding schools, which have multiplied at Petersburg, (as also at Paris) have engaged the attention of government, and on the report of the minister for public instruction, Count Razomousky, an imperial decree has been published containing the following regulations:

1. The directors of public instruction, shall make inquiry on the morals and reputation (independently of their talents,) of all persons who desire authority to establish a boarding school.

2. One of the indispensable qualities in the master of a boarding school, is a perfect knowledge of the Russian language.

3. The sciences shall be taught in all boarding schools in the Russian language.

4. The new professors hereafter allotted to these schools shall be bound to give their lessons in the same language.

5. The regulations hitherto enforced shall continue to be observed.

6. The masters of boarding schools shall pay according to their annual income 5 per cent. towards the establishing of schools of instruction for the children of the poor, &c.

pecially of those whose fathers have served the state.

*Colonies of United Brethren.*—M. de Slobin, counsellor of state to the Emperor of Russia has formed a colony of United Brethren from Hennhuts in Germany at Volsk, on the Wolga, about 500 leagues from Peterburgh; and about 130 leagues from Astrakan and the Caspian Sea: He proposes to establish there an institution for education under the direction of Dr. Fessler, who is well known in Germany by the publication of several novels, as well historical as mystical.

*Attention to distant Provinces.*—The Emperor of Russia, in consequence of reading the observations made by Capt. Krusenstern, in his voyage to Japan, &c. has directed the formation of a commission to examine the state and situation of its inhabitants. M. de Krusenstern is nominated a member of this commission.

*Literature.*—A sketch of the literature of Russia from 1801 to 1805 lately published informs us that the number of works published within this period of five years is 1304; of which 756 were original performances; and 548 were translations. The latter were from originals in Greek, Latin, French, German, English, Italian, Swedish, Polish, and Georgian. The number of works translated from the French is the most considerable; it amounts to 262; the number translated from the German is but 198. The number of works in *theology* was 213; the number in *philosophy* was only 22; the number of *novels* was 210. The number of Russian authors living is 349: that of anonymous works is 742.

*Army.*—According to a statement published by M. de Plotho, a Prussian officer, the Russian army in 1810 was composed of 637,415 men: including,

1. Imperial Guards .....	15,200
2. Troops of the line.....	432,882
3. Troops in garrison .....	84,300
4. Engineers .....	1,113
5. Invalids .....	13,920
6. Irregular troops .....	100,000

The whole army was formed into twenty-five divisions; commanded by the Grand Duke Constantine; Generals Lourow, Konownzin, Gallitzin, Bagowut, Steinheil, Keprewitch, Essen, Lewis, Miloradowitch, Kamenskoy, Kutusow, Duc de Richelieu, Einne, Marcow, I. Soss, Dolgorouky, Bulgakow, Rosen, Rajewsky, Alsuwiew, Wolkenskoy, Glasenapp, &c.

#### SAXONY.

*Specific against Rheumatism.*—A physician of Halle, named Lucas, has published a pamphlet in which he announces the discovery of a remedy certain and approved for

the rheumatism and palsy. This new remedy consists in employing the oil of brown bituminous pit-coal; which the author prepares, and apparently keeps the secret himself.

#### SIBERIA.

*Vaccination recommended.*—A surgeon of Tobolskoi has translated into the Tartar language, and has printed, at his own expence, a Memoir on Vaccination, which was written in the Russian language.

#### SPAIN.

*Distressed State of Madrid.*—The Madrid Gazette of May 8, contains an address delivered to Joseph by the Corregidor of Madrid, at the head of the municipality, in which he states the evils that afflict the people of that city—“ That the hospitals, poor-houses, houses of correction, and similar establishments, contain no fewer than 8000 individuals, who receive their daily aliment through the hands of the municipality. This excessive number, however, constitutes but a small fraction compared with those who languish and suffer in private houses, in streets, and in chambers, which resound with their doleful clamours, and which menace the most dreadful political concussions, while a numerous army consumes all the scanty produce of an exhausted country.” The address concludes by praying that the Cortes of the kingdom may be convoked. Joseph, in his answer, admits that such a measure is proper, but postpones it till his entrance into the Andalusias, a design the execution of which is still prevented. He also tells them that “ the independence, the integrity of Spain, even its very political existence, absolutely depend on its alliance with France.”

#### SWITZERLAND.

*Fruiteries.*—This term may give the English reader an idea of gardens or orchards; but in reality it imports in Switzerland a rural association for combining the produce of their dairies. About seven or eight years ago the holders of lands formed themselves into associations for manufacturing in common the milk of their cows. The first was established in the neighbourhood of Geneva. Since that time they have been so greatly multiplied, and their consequences have been so favourable to the members of these societies, that no doubt remains on their utility. The Swiss mountaineers from time immemorial devoted solely to pastoral life, transmit from father to son, those practical principles which lead the flocks and herds, with their productions, to the happiest results; and it is thought that among them few have proved more beneficial than this, which engages in an honourable partnership, the productions of all. The enlarged scale on which these operations are

conducted appears to be the chief source of their superiority over those of insulated dynasties.

#### TURKEY.

*Increase of the Ottoman Family.*—The last letters from Constantinople informs us, that the Ottoman family has received a new accession, by the delivery of another of the Grand Seignor's women of a son. This family, so lately on the point of extinction for want of heirs, is now likely to become numerous. The reigning Sultan it appears will perpetuate and multiply his race.

#### Wealth amassed by Turkish Generals.

See how the gorgeous East with richest hand Shows't on her Chiefs barbaric pearls and gold!

In the "Memoirs respecting Asia," published at Berlin, by M. de Dietz, formerly Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, are the following inventories of property left by the Grand Vizirs Rostem Pacha and Sinan Pacha; they shew what the Turks formerly were. Rostem Pacha was twice Grand Vizir to Sultan Soliman I. the first time was from 1544 to 1552; the second time was from 1554 to 1562, the year of his death.

#### Property of Rostem Pacha.

1 Slaves purchased.....	1,700
2 War horses .....	2,900
3 Camels harnessed.....	1,106
4 Turbans .....	80,000
5 Golden coins .....	780,000
6 Caftans and ready made dresses .....	5,000
7 Caps adorned with gold .....	1,100
8 Coats of mail.....	2,900
9 Complete suits of armour.....	2,000
10 Saddles adorned with silver.....	600
11 Saddles adorned with gold and precious stones.....	500
12 Helmets of silver.....	1,500
13 Golden Stirrups .....	120
14 Sabres set with precious stones.....	760
15 Sabres adorned with silver .....	1,000
16 Ready money, silver and gold in bars, and silver that had been melted, one thousand <i>inst akdshé</i> ; valued at about four millions sterling.	
17 Farms in Rumelia and Natolia ...	815
18 Water mills.....	476
19 Korans in manuscripts of the most curious writing; in which the Pacha highly delighted.....	8,000
Of these 139 were adorned with jewelry.	
20. Volumes of different kinds.....	5,000
These also were MSS. the Turks at that time allowing no other.	
21. Precious stones of the largest size and finest water.....	32

The value of these was estimated at one hundred and twelve *lasts akdsché*, (say £500,000.)

22. An immense quantity of fine carpets and other valuable articles, equally rare and costly; which are not estimated.

Ali Effendi who has published these particulars in his "Summary Notices," adds, that among his kitchen utensils were found 40,000 kettles of copper.

#### Property left by Sinan Pacha.

1. Chests filled with topazes.....	20
2. Chaplets of pearls.....	15
3. Roses of diamonds.....	30
4. Gold in powder, 20 miskals.	
5. Basins for washing in adorned with precious stones.....	20
6. A chess board.	
7. Carpets for the table adorned with jewellery.....	12
8. Korans, adorned with jewellery..	16
9. Saddles adorned with do.....	16
10. Stirrups adorned with do .....	34
11. Shields adorned with do.....	32
12. Boxes adorned with do .....	15
13. Helmets adorned with do.....	140
14. Girdles adorned with do.....	120
15. Bracelets adorned with do.....	50
16. Dishes adorned with do.....	15
17. Large vases of brass each containing 100,000 pieces of gold, each piece weighing 4 ducats.	8
18. Chests, each containing 400 ducats	32
19. Purses, each filled with 60,000 ducats .....	5
20. Other purses of ducats, each containing 60,000. ....	26
21. Silver coined, purses of .....	72
22. Purses of Austrian crowns.....	16
23. Pelisses lined with sable fur.....	600
24. Pelisses with wolf's fur.....	600
25. Pelisses with black fox's fur.....	30
26. Dresses of silk and stuffs of gold	1,175
27. Pelisses of silver grey.....	900
28. Vases or measures filled with pearls .....	6
29. Bracelets mounted with diamonds	6
30. Foot cloths for horses adorned with precious stones.....	2
31. Saddles adorned with pearls.....	30

Sinan Pacha was four times Grand Vizir, at different periods, under the Sultans Soliman I. Selim II. and Murad III. This inventory (which is a selection from the general mass) has been published by Mustafa Effendi, secretary to the chancery. From this report are omitted the slaves, the horses, the camels, the suits of armour, &c. (of which some estimate may be formed from the foregoing account of the property of Rostem Pacha). The two foot cloths for horses marked No. 30 were valued at 160,000 ducats; — the quantity of silver and gold in coins to be add-

ed to No. 21 was too considerable to be estimated : as is observed in a note. The greater part of these treasures were obtained during the wars of the Porte against Austria, Persia, and Venice.

### *Extent and Population of Europe.*

In the first volume of a work entitled  
"Archives of Cosmography and Geography," published by M. Joseph de Lichtenstein at Vienna.

The whole extent of the European states is estimated at 1,168,627 square miles; the population at 209,228,500 souls.

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The population of the principality of Neufchâtel in 1808, was, according to Swiss authority nearly 50,000.

The population of France in 1811, before the accession of Rome, Holland, the Hanseatic towns, &c. was reported at 38,080,448.

*Remarkable Deaths.* — W. A. de LUC. Natural Philosophy has lately lost at the age of 85 a distinguished professor, Mr. William Antony de Luc, brother of the author of "Researches on the Modification of the Atmosphere." His passion for music was so predominant in his latter days, that a piano was placed by his bed side, on which his daughter played great part of the day. The evening of his death, seeing her father ready to sink into a slumber, she asked him, "shall I play any more?" — "Keep playing," said he, "keep playing." — He slept; but to wake no more. M. W. A. de Luc had explored many volcanic countries, whence he had brought choice specimens of their productions; in which his cabinet was the richest in Europe.

*MM. the Bishops of Montpellier, and of Tarbes.*

Early in July died in London two venerable prelates of the Gallican church, M. de Malide, Bishop of Montpellier; and M. de Gain de Montagnac, Bishop of Tarbes. They were among the small number of those respectable bishops, who maintained their fidelity to their God and their King, and preferred an honourable indigence to all the worldly wealth and vanities in the power of a tyrant to bestow.

## OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

*Penitentiary Houses; London.*—The honorary premiums of £200, £100, and £50, offered by government, for the three best designs for an immense Penitentiary Prison, for 600 transportable convicts, intended to be established at Mill Bank, on a system of reformation, long since recommended by the

late Mr. Howard, have been awarded to Mr. Williams, Mr. Busby, and Mr. Hervey.

*French Commissioned Officers, Prisoners of War on Parole, in Great Britain, on the 5th June 1810, 1811, and 1812, respectively; distinguishing the number that have broken their Parole; the number that have been taken; and the number that have effected their escape.*

<i>Year ending June 5.</i>	<i>Commis- sioners officers.</i>	<i>Broken Parole.</i>	<i>Retaken.</i>	<i>Escaped.</i>
1810 .....	1,685	104	47	57
1811 .....	2,087	118	47	71
1812 .....	2,142	242	63	179
		464	157	307
Other French prisoners, such as masters and mates of merchant vessels, captains, 2d captains and lieutenants of privateers, civilians holding situations connected with the army and navy, passengers and other persons of respectability, have broken their parole.....		218	85	133
		682	242	440

**Regulation for granting Pensions to Officers  
of His Majesty's Land Forces, losing an  
Eye or a Limb on Service.**

If an officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall appear upon an inspection made of him by the Army Medical Board, at any period not sooner than a year and a day after the time when he was wounded, that he has in consequence of his wound lost a limb or an eye, or has totally lost the use of a limb, or that his wound has been equally prejudicial to his habit of body with the loss of a limb; such officer shall be entitled to a pension, commencing from the expiration of a year and a day after the time when he was wounded, and depending as to its amount upon the rank he held at that period, according to the scale annexed. This pension being granted as a compensation for the injury sustained, is to be held together with any other pay and allowances to which such officer may be otherwise entitled, without any deduction on account thereof.

**Officers who shall have lost more than one limb or eye, shall be intitled to the pension for each eye or limb so lost.**

As the pension is not to commence till the expiration of a year and a day from the date of the wound, it is to be independent of the allowance of the year's pay, or the expences attending the cure of wounds, granted under the existing regulations.

Applications for this pension are to be made in the same manner in which claims for the year's pay are now made to the Secretary at War; and must always be accompanied by

the certificate of the Army Medical Board, if the officer applying is at home, and by that of the principal medical officer on the station where he is, if the officer is abroad.

In the latter case, however, the officer must, as soon as he returns home, be inspected by the Army Medical Board, and transmit their certificate to the Secretary at War.

All officers who may have sustained such an injury as would entitle to this pension, by any wounds received since the commencement of the year 1793, will, upon the production of the proper certificate from the Army Medical Board, be allowed a pension proportioned, according to the scale, to the rank they held at the time when wounded, and commencing from the 25th December, 1811.

This allowance will be granted in general according to regimental rank, but in cases in which, in consequence of their brevet rank, officers shall have been employed at the time when they were wounded in discharge of duties superior to those attached to their regimental commissions, it will be given by the brevet rank.

Given at the War Office, this 20th day of June, 1812.—By command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

*Scale referred to in the preceding Regulation.*

Field Marshal; General, or Lieutenant-General, commanding in chief at the time, to be specifically considered.

Lieutenant-General, £400.

Major General; or Brigadier General, commanding a Brigade, £350.

Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, \* Adjutant General, \* Quarter Master General, \* Deputy Adjutant General, if chief of the department, \* Deputy Quarter Master General, if ditto, Inspector of Hospitals, £300.

Major commanding, £250

Major, \* Deputy Adjutant General, \* Deputy Quarter Master General, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, £200.

Captain, \* Assistant Adjutant General, \* Assistant Quarter Master General, \* Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, \* Aide de Camp, \* Major of Brigade, Surgeon Regimental, Paymaster, \* Judge Advocate, Physician, Staff Surgeon, Chaplain, £100.

Lieutenant, Adjutant, £70

Cornet, Ensign, Second Lieutenant, Regimental Quarter Master, Assistant Surgeon, Apothecary, Hospital Mate, Veterinary Surgeon, Purveyor, Deputy Purveyor, £50.

The officers marked thus (\*) to have the allowance according to their army rank, if they prefer it.

*Circular.*

War Office, 6th July, 1812.

Sir,—The Prince Regent having had under his consideration the situation of non-commissioned officers and privates discharged from the army, who, from the loss of limbs, or other serious disability, contracted on service, require personal assistance: his royal highness has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to order, that the rates of pensions for disabled soldiers, as fixed by his Majesty's warrant of the 7th October 1806, shall be extended in the following proportions, viz.

To every sergeant who shall have lost more than one limb, or who shall have received such other bodily injury, as to render him totally incapable of earning a livelihood, or to subject him to the necessity of requiring personal assistance, a rate of pension not exceeding, per diem, 2s 6d.

To every corporal, ditto, per diem, 3s.

To every private, ditto, per diem, 2s 6d.

The commissioners of Chelsea Hospital have accordingly been instructed to govern themselves by those rules, in admitting claims of the description referred to.

I have great satisfaction in communicating to you his Royal Highness's gracious commands on this subject, and I request that you will make the same known to the corps under your command.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Colonel of the Regiment of

*Salt Duty suspended in Favour of Scilly Islands.*—The Lords of the Treasury have, on the representation of the Bishop of Exeter, permitted 855 bushels of salt to be distributed to the poor inhabitants of the Scilly Islands duty free, for the purpose of curing fish for their support in the winter season.

The number of Prisoners committed for trial in England, Scotland, and Wales, in the course of last year, was 6941; of whom 587 received sentence of death, and 59 were executed.

*Naval Signals regulated — "Lloyd's," July 18, 1812.*—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having requested of the Committee for managing the affairs of the House, that measures may be taken for preventing the signals of his majesty's ships being used on board merchant vessels: the Committee hereby caution masters of merchant vessels against the continuance of a practice, by which they subject themselves to very serious consequences."

*Mathematical Bridge at Cambridge fallen.*—In the evening of Thursday the 2d of July, the lofty wooden bridge over the Cam,

usually termed Gerard's Hostel bridge, but frequently called the Mathematical bridge, broke down. It had been in a decayed state for a considerable time; and boards had been put up several days previous to its falling in, to prevent persons going over. The bridge was erected in the year 1709, from a design by the late Mr. James Essex.

*Title obtained.*—By a decision of the House of Lords, Sir Charles Douglas takes the Scotch title of Marquis of Queensberry.

*Strange Vicissitude of Human Affairs.*—Robert Hepburn Ker, who, by a late decision in the House of Peers, was found entitled to the Dukedom of Roxburgh, and £100,000 sterling in the funds, was some years ago a pauper in the city of Kingston, Jamaica, and died there in 1808, in the hospital, and was buried at the expence of the parish.

Sir R. Corbett, Bart., has obtained an order from the Court of Chancery to try an issue, at the next Shrewsbury assizes, to ascertain his claim to an estate of £100,000 per annum: he at present labours in the East-India warehouses, for about a guinea a week.

*Poor-Relief.*—A general act has been passed in the present sessions, to enable Directors and acting guardians to increase the assessments within all incorporated hundreds, for the relief of the poor, in consequence of the high price of corn, &c.

*Remarkable Mistakes of a Person.*—Some time since, Samuel Knight, apprentice to William Johnson, chimney-sweeper, at Leicester, was supposed to have been drowned, the body of a boy resembling him having been found in the basin of the Leicester navigation. Five witnesses swore they had no doubt it was that of Samuel Knight, and his mother swore positively it was that of her son, and even pointed out some marks by which she identified him. Johnson, at the same time, as positively denied that it was him; and this, with some other circumstances, excited such suspicions, that the coroner committed Johnson, and deferred the inquest till the following day, when Johnson himself acknowledged that, on looking at the body more attentively, he believed it to be Samuel Knight: but there being no other evidence, the jury brought in their verdict found drowned, and Johnson was discharged. Knight was, however, about a week ago, found alive, and brought before the magistrates by Johnson, for running away from his service.

*Steam Carriage; to go without Horses.*—A highly interesting experiment has been made with a machine at Leeds, for the pur-

pose of substituting the agency of steam for the use of horses, in the conveyance of coals on the iron rail-way, from the mines of J. C. Brandling, Esq. in fact, a steam-engine of four horses power, which, with the assistance of cranks turning a cog-wheel, and iron cogs placed at one side of the rail-way, is capable, when lightly loaded, of moving at the speed of ten miles an hour. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the machine ran from the coal staith to the top of Hunslet Moor, where six, and afterwards eight waggons of coals, each weighing three tons and a quarter, were hooked to the back part. With this immense weight, to which, as it approached the town, was superadded about 50 of the spectators mounted upon the waggons, it set off on its return to the coal-staith, and performed the journey, a distance of about a mile and a half, principally on a dead level, in 23 minutes, without the slightest accident. The experiment, which was witnessed by thousands of spectators, was crowned with complete success; and when it is considered that this invention is applicable to all rail-roads, and that upon the works of Mr. Brandling alone, the use of 50 horses will be dispensed with, and the corn necessary for the consumption of at least 200 men saved, it cannot but be hailed as an invention of great public utility.

*Whirlwind.*—The inhabitants of Blagdon, in Somersetshire, lately witnessed a remarkable phenomenon: about four o'clock p. m., a quantity of hay, supposed to be 200 weight, was caught up by a whirlwind, from a field in the occupation of Major Partridge, while the air around was perfectly calm, and was carried high above the clouds over Mendip Hill. A number of rooks and swallows immediately collected together, and darting up, with much clamour among the scattered hay, were seen pursuing it in circles through the air.

*Storm.*—Southend, in Essex, and the neighbourhood for several miles round, were on Sunday, June 28, visited by a very severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a shower of hail-stones of uncommon size. The thunder was extremely loud and the lightning extremely vivid. The spire of Rayleigh Church was struck by the electric fluid, and the lead with which it is covered completely stript off, the rafters being left bare. This happened just as the congregation were assembling, and occasioned considerable alarm. The spire was found to be on fire about half an hour afterwards; but the flames were soon subdued.

*Snow in Summer.*—June the 17th, at ten a. m. several loud peals of thunder were heard in Loweswater, in Cumberland, and the neighbourhood. A very heavy shower de-

scended. When the clouds cleared off, the summits of Grassmere, and some adjoining mountains, were seen covered with snow to a considerable thickness. The height of Grassmere is supposed to be about eight or nine hundred yards. Whilst the cold upon this hill was so intense as to convert the falling vapour into snow, the rain at its base descended in torrents. Patches of snow, that have fallen in winter, have frequently been seen upon some of the highest mountains about Midsummer, but a heavy snow shower has rarely been known to fall upon them, when the sun was within a few days of the summer solstice.—Compare *OBSErvANDA EXTERNA*, article Innspruck, p. 309.

*Duty on Silver imported relinquished.*—The Directors of the East-India Company, with a view to lessen those difficulties which arise from the want of specie in this country, have resolved to dispense with the Company's legal right to a duty of 3 per cent. on the importation of bullion, from the 1st January, 1812, on all silver imported from the East-Indies since that period to the end of the year.

*Statement of the Quantity of Porter—* brewed by the first twelve houses in London, from the 5th July, 1811, to the 5th July, 1812:—

	Barrels.
Barelay, Perkins & Co.....	270,259
Meux, Reid & Co.....	188,078
Truman, Hanbury & Co.....	150,104
Whitbread & Co.....	122,446
Calvert, Felix & Co.....	108,212
Meux, Henry & Co.....	105,493
Combe, Delafield & Co.....	100,824
Goodwin & Co.....	81,029
Elliot & Co.....	58,035
Cocks & Campbell (late Brown & Parry, .....	51,274
Taylor .....	51,220
Clowes .....	34,019

*Antiquity.*—A few days ago, there was found in the farm of Braidfield, near Graham's Dyke, in the parish of Old Kilpatrick, North Britain, a stone in the highest state of preservation, upon which is the following inscription:—

IMP.C.T.AELIO.HADR  
IANO.ANTONINO.AVG  
-P-P-VEX-LEG-VI-  
VICTRICIS--P-SSF.  
OPVS-VALLI-F  
M M CCXL-F

There are four figures upon it—two males and two females; one of whom holds the inscription,

VIRT  
AVG

## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. VIII.—*Expulsion of Mr. Walsh—Irish Miscellaneous Services—Ordnance Estimates.*

House of Commons, March 5.

The House proceeded to consider the question of the expulsion of Mr. Walsh. The Speaker read a letter from Mr. W. in which he stated "his inability to appear in his place, and his hopes that the House would proceed to determine his case."

Mr. Banks enlarged on the honorable nature of a National Representative in the Legislature—on the necessity of preserving the character of that House, in order to maintain its respectability;—and on the circumstances attending the trial of Mr. Walsh. He then moved

"That Benjamin Walsh, Esquire, having been tried at the Old Bailey, in January last, for felony, and convicted thereof, and having received a free pardon by reason of his offence not amounting to felony in the opinion of the judges, but gross fraud and notorious breach of trust having been proved against him on the said trial, is unworthy and unfit to continue a member of this House."

Sir A. Pigott thought the cases in which the House had proceeded to expulsion did not justify that punishment in the present instance; and he cautioned the House against establishing a precedent that might hereafter be attended with very unpleasant consequences. That a verdict had been found against Mr. W. was notorious; but the facts were not before the House; and the conviction had not been followed up by judgment. The accusation was for *felony*; but the Judges had declared it was not *felony*; what then was it?

Mr. Hume supported the arguments of Sir A. Pigott; he thought the misappropriation of money—not public money—but private property, was a crime not to be visited in that House.

Sir F. Burdett thought *this House* a most extraordinary Court of Justice: it had no rules, no principles:—but it had the right of expulsion. He understood, that in 1809 the members of the Stock Exchange had expelled Mr. W. for "gross and nefarious conduct." He did not see why *this House* even constituted as it now is, should not have the same privilege. Mr. W. had certainly purchased his seat: in his books before the Commissioners of Bankruptcy £5,000 was charged on that account. There was no doubt of Mr. W.'s guilt;—but there were other transgressors whom the House ought also to punish. Mr. Steele, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Mills, &c.

Mr. Abercrombie supported the propriety of acceding to the motion.

Mr. Wynne agreed that this was a new case. He was sorry a pardon had been issued, instead of resorting to a writ of error before the House of Lords. He was sorry also to hear the *cant* about sentiment and humanity set up against absolute justice—not meaning merely due punishment to Mr. W. but an act of justice to the House itself.

Mr. Whitbread had at the first opening of this business no doubt on the propriety of expelling Mr. Walsh: but on cooler thoughts he rather wished to avoid exerting the power of expulsion in this case.

The Attorney Gen. admitted that after the Judges had said the facts laid against Mr. W. did not constitute felony, no man ought to say they did. But still, the facts were found by a Jury. The plan Mr. W. had formed was deliberate: the treason was dishonest. The villainy was cool and atrocious; it could hardly be exceeded.

Mr. Elliot thought that as the law had not condemned Mr. W. the house could not condemn him.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not think the House was narrowed to the question of *conviction* of guilt. He thought the case resembled that of a special verdict; but the House might have proceeded on a special verdict. Ought a person who has committed gross fraud, to be suffered to appear in that House? Was this crime less than that of perjury? there was no precedent, because there had been no instance of such a crime.

Mr. Banks replied:—that the principle which guided the House, was that of the establishment of guilt; not legal *conviction*. He could hardly conceive of a case of greater moral guilt.

The House divided, for the motion 101.  
Against it..... 16.

Monday, March 9.

#### *Irish Miscellaneous Services.*

Mr. Pole, the House in Committee of Supply, moved as follows for the service of Ireland.

The Board of Works..... £30,529 9 4  
This estimate, was in 1809, fifty thousand.

Dublin Gazette — Government proclamations, &c. £10,500 0 0

Printing and stationery ..... 23,748 9 2

Apprehension of felons, 1811 1812 £2,500

Criminal prosecutions. .... 25,000

Mr. Hutchinson said,—in the year 1798,

which was a year of rebellion in Ireland, the whole expence amounted only to £23 798;

and in 1799, when the rebellion had not yet been quelled, the expence amounted only to £14,582.

It lay on the Right Hon. Gentleman to explain, why such expence had become necessary, in this year.

Mr. Pole contended, this was the sum uniformly granted since the Union.

For pratiue in the port of Dublin	£1,047
For Treasury Incidents	4,000
For Lottery Offices in Ireland	2,876
For First Fruits	10,000
For Non conforming Ministers	9,481
For Seceder Ministers	3,931
For the Linen Manufacture	21,600

On the motion for granting £8,900 for completing the survey, &c. of bogs in Ireland, Mr. Pole stated, that he understood that this would be the last sum the House would be called on to grant under this head.

Works of Howth Harbour	£32,000
Dublin Society for Encouragement of	
Arts, &c.	10,000
Farming Society	5,000

Cork Institution	3,500
Protestant Charter Schools	41,539

Mr. Hume asked, if it was intended to engrave on the purposes for which the sum of £41,900 was granted, the new plan of extending the advantages of education to the poor. It was surely material to endeavour to make a saving amounting to the difference between 20 and 8, and even 4s. in some cases, in the annual expence of educating children. It appeared that the sum was now expended on the education of between 2 and 3,000, while the calculation on the other plan shewed, that, for the same sum, 180,900 children might be educated.

Mr. W. Pole after advertizing to the reports of the Commissioners on Irish Education, observed, that the Schools to be provided for were Protestant Charter Schools, and included all the expence of clothing and maintenance.

Mr. Grattan said a few words in support of the motion.

Foundling Hospital	£30,250
House of Industry	41,902
Hibernian School	13,666
Marine Society	2,836
Female Orphan School	1,806
Westmoreland Lock Hospital	6,847
Living-In Hospital	3,471
Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital	3,016
St. Patrick's and Swift's Hospital	4,180
Fever Hospital	2,000

Commissioners of Charitable Donations..... 600

Association for discountenancing Vice 2,423

[On the suggestion of Sir John Newport it was agreed to alter the title of this Society next year, its object being solely the distribution of Bibles and Prayer Books.]

For the College of Surgeons..... £3,466

For the Green Coat Hospital..... 700

Mr. W. Pole then moved the usual grant of £8,973 for Maynooth College.

Sir John Newport said, the necessity for augmenting this grant became more evident

every year. The former catholic clergy of Ireland were fast advancing in years and dying off ; the population of Ireland was increasing ; —this college was calculated to educate only 200 scholars in five years ; but 40 scholars per ann. was not sufficient to supply the vacancies by casualty. He therefore moved for £13,000.

Mr. Ryder thought Maynooth College had proved unfavourable to protestantism. On this principle all classes of dissenters might come forward and claim government support.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the sum now moved for was that fixed by the Irish parliament. The proposed augmentation was an innovation in 1807 by the then ministry. He had no objection to the catholic clergy being educated, but did not see why they should be educated at the charge of the state. The catholics had at first desired assistance only : they requested "a basis," we, said they, will afterwards finish the punctilio by our contributions.

Mr. Grattan asked what was intended by establishing Maynooth College?—to educate the catholic clergy. Why then do it by halves? To refuse education to the catholics would not make them protestants : it might make them deists. Foreign education was objectionable. Why should the Irish support the religion of the state by which they were not benefited? The protestants had the university of Dublin, tithes, bishops, great livings, &c.—The present sum was pitiful.

Mr. Whitbread thought the mention of proselytism was a false alarm. He would not drive the catholic clergy abroad for education. The higher sum had been sanctioned by parliament. They had voted great sums to hospitals, &c. why not the larger sum in favour of religion?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer repelled the charge of *innovation*—once more : said, he was for the old order of things : had opposed the new proposition, and must oppose it.

Motion for £8,000 agreed to.

#### *Ordnance Estimates.*

Mr. Ward moved the ordnance estimates. As the sum amounted to nearly 4½ millions, he trusted he should be excused if he stated shortly the principles on which the board had made up the accounts. They were as follows :—1. To afford every information to the committee consistent with the convenience of the service.—2. To simplify the whole estimate by distinguishing under the separate heads, all the different parts.—3. To confine the demands upon parliament to the expences merely of the current year, as would be seen by the engineer's estimate, in which a diminution of £73,000 was apparent.—4. To make the payments to square with the estimate, so as to reduce as much as possible the

head "unprovided," which had been lessened £232,000.—5. To arrange all the items under their respective heads.—6. To bring before the house all the actual payments necessary for the department, although they might have been delayed on account of the ordinary service. The hon. member then proceeded to the various divisions, *first*, "masters-general and principal officers," amounting to £42,486 diminution was £405. "Civil officers," remained the same as last year. "Furniture for barracks" increased £6000. An excess of £51,000, under the title "pay of regiments of artillery." The larger part of this sum was required for rations of provisions, formerly included in the commissariat department, but now transferred to the ordnance.—The remaining £12,000, was for the increased pay to various regiments, entitled to it under Mr. Windham's Bill.—He was concerned to state that the excess of the amount of the ordinary estimates was nearly £88,000, but, allowing for a diminution for rations of provisions, it would be found to be only about £20,000.

In the extraordinary estimates, the excess was £373,460. This arose partly from the island of Malta being made a depot for stores, £130,000. In Jersey, £45,000, had been expended erecting permanent works. Works at Dover were £12,510.; at Chatham, £15,000.; at Woolwich, £35,000. with various other items.

Motions agreed to, after several explanations, and conversations on various items.

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#### POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, July 27th, 1812.*

The most prominent feature of political notoriety at this moment is the commencement of the French war against Russia. To our readers, this can be no surprise : they have seen how steadily we have insisted that the treaty of Tilsit was a fatal arrangement for Russia ; —as it laid the foundation for future broils ; —as it exposed her frontier to the machinations of an insidious friend ; —as it brought her into contact with a power, between which and her own provinces she ought to have established the most impenetrable barrier. Our language has uniformly been—Russia must suffer as the price of her friendship with France. The moment is arrived when events justify this opinion.

A series of aggressions, intended by Buonaparte to give him decisive advantages against Russia has been pursued by the insatiate Corsican. This he attempts to justify in a long and somewhat tedious state paper, addressed to the Russian chancellor, dated Paris April 25, 1812. The most remarkable paragraph in it, so far as affects Britain is, that which discloses the offensive purport of the

treaty of Tilsit. It is not possible, now, to deny, that the plan imputed to the contracting powers was *real*; and that it was frustrated solely by the extremities exercised against Copenhagen. The seizure of the Danish fleet broke the confederation; and the distressing necessity to Britain, has been proved salutary by events. The French minister says,

"The emperor Alexander offered his mediation to the English government, and engaged, if this government would not consent to conclude peace upon the principle of acknowledging that the flags of all powers should enjoy an equal and perfect independence upon the seas, to make common cause with France, to SUMMON, in concert with her, the three courts of COPENHAGEN, Stockholm, and Lisbon, to close their ports against the English, to DECLARE WAR against England, and to INSIST upon the adoption of the same measure by the various powers."

What import is infallibly attached to the terms SUMMON and INSIST in the above paragraph is but too well known. In short, Denmark was a party to the scheme; and her sufferings were warnings not lost on other Powers.

We have repeatedly hinted also, at the equivocal character of Sweden. That we had been unable to penetrate it, we confessed; but we insisted, at the same time, that it was probably not of that extreme enmity to Britain, which was at first supposed. Our readers will have seen on this subject, in our pages, anecdotes equally curious as political. It is now understood, that Sweden has resisted all offers of Buonaparte to draw her to his side, in the present war;—also, that her connection with Britain is gradually assuming an open and marked character, which the seizure of Pomerania, &c. by the emperor and king, intended to terrify her, has effectually accelerated. It closed the avenues to the heart, and thereby to the councils of Sweden.

Russia attacked by Buonaparte in person, is adopting the mode of defence termed by the Emperor and King à la Bengale, which he imputed to Lord Wellington as unnecessary and ineffectual. How far it has proved ineffectual in Portugal, is known to all the world; and whether the Corsican will not find himself more than sufficiently embarrassed by it, in his present undertaking, is the issue now on trial. It may be proper to observe that in his advances towards Petersburg, the sea controls him on one hand; so that he has partly the same difficulties to struggle with, as have disappointed his efforts in Spain. If the Russians can manage him on one side, as we wish, he will find his progress into their country easy enough;

—Sed revocare gradum,  
Hic labor, hoc opus:—

Nothing is easier than to conduct great armies on a map; and the world will give us credit for having conducted the Russian armies to admiration! in Panoramic conclave. That it is somewhat more difficult to reduce these plans to practice, must be allowed. Hitherto the Russians have acted on them. They have destroyed the country, burnt their exterior magazines, have starved several thousands of Buonaparte's horses, have stopped his artillery, for a time, and—we expect—will starve thousands of his troops, and "send him bootless home," in the issue. What may be acted in his rear, in the mean while, we know not. We discern in the Bulletins of this commander, (written by his own pen) a sense of embarrassments, ill concealed from himself, a conviction that this is the most troublesome of all his violent undertakings. We believe him, for once, when he says, this war is opposed to his inclination.

Peace has been made between Russia and Turkey; but report says that the preliminaries have met with difficulties on the part of the Ottomans; and will not be confirmed. If one of the stipulations was, as is affirmed, that Turkey should furnish 50,000 men to act against Austria in case Austria should act against Russia, we do not greatly wonder at the non-ratification of the treaty. But if Russia could obtain such terms, they would be equally beneficial to Austria as to herself. That Russia renews her connections with Britain, follows as a matter of course. Denmark will certainly follow Russia, in the long run; but to ensure this, she must be relieved from the consequences of her connections with France.

The situation of Britain becomes more commanding than heretofore: secure of the good will of Russia, of the concurrence of Sweden, of the hesitation of Denmark, of the wishes of Germany, Prussia, Holland, and generally of all the people under the yoke of Napoleon, who see their sons called forth to lay down their lives,—but not for their country. The animosity of America against this island has indeed broke out in open enmity; and that country has declared war: we hope that this state will be of no long duration; but our hopes are by no means unalloyed. The war party in that country, has gained the ascendancy, which will, we fear, induce it to demand what Britain cannot grant. A knowledge of the repeal of the Orders in Council—so far as regards America—could not have reached the American continent, at the time when the resolutions for war were passed.

In Spain the British forces are pursuing that plan at which we hinted in our last. Joseph feels himself insecure at Madrid: whether he has really quitted that city, is not so clearly ascertained as to enable us to

affirm it, for certain : but we deem it credible. In fact, our opinion is, that the plan in progress is not so much to *drive the French out of Spain*, as to *shut them in*; and there to destroy them—as *armies*, whatever fate attends them as individuals. The two coasts of Spain, the eastern and the western, will be made the seats of war, at the same instant ; and thus there will be as much occupation given to the French generals as they formerly gave to the Spanish “ *insurgents*.” With this difference, that the French receiving no supplies from France, will feel every loss and disadvantage tenfold ; while their *assailants* (not now restrained to mere self defence) will recruit by means of the sea, and the natives of the country, whatever the fortune of war may deprive them of.

It is probable, that in our next, this plan will be developed. A siege is expected on the East of Spain : in Catalonia most probably, because the *Moniteur* has assured us, that the spirit of that people is excellent. A battle is thought not unlikely in the South-West of Spain ; while in the North-West the French general is in full retreat from the English general, and in full dread of the Spanish Guerrillas roving around him, and harassing him in all quarters. The game is difficult ; but it is playing with greater power than ever against the French. We consider Marmont as expelled from Salamanca, which Lord Wellington has passed, in advance ; and from Valladolid, where Lord W. will soon communicate with Espoz y Mina, and other leaders, who well know the country, the people, and their own troops.

At home, we are, as we trust, advancing toward a state of full tranquillity. We should be glad to report that we had arrived at it ; but we cannot, conscientiously, affirm that as a fact. We have taken some pains to learn the real state of the North ; we have conversed with several persons, recently from the scene of trouble ; and we cannot admit our conviction that some things are extinct. They are, say our friends, it is to be feared, only smothered. This, however, we can say, that numbers of persons who too much countenanced *jacobinical* and revolutionary language, are now heartily sick of the natural consequences. The experiment of mobocracy has not suited their taste. A hint, however, has been dropped of *disaffection* where it would be greatly to be regretted ; but of this *nothing said* is best.

The Catholics are making enemies by their intemperate language. They have given a specimen of what may be expected from them when they have obtained their demands. We are mistaken if a final termination of their business is at hand. Lord Moira has found it proper to animadvert on this disposition, in a letter to Lord Fingal : in

which he has vindicated his conduct on the demand made by Lords Grey and Grenville of changes in the Household. On this subject we shall quote his lordship's arguments.

“ I consider it as indecorous, at least, if not unconstitutional, to make any requisition for places in the Household. At the same time that it interferes unbecomingly with the appointments made by the Sovereign, it proclaims a view to votes, little reconcileable to the attention we profess to pay to the purity of Parliament. The plea, that an ostensible connection between the Cabinet and the Great Officers of the Household, gives effective strength to a Ministry, is manifestly idle. They, upon whom such an appearance is supposed to operate, are too near the fountain head of information to be influenced by these exterior signs. They must be perfectly competent to know, whether the Sovereign be repugnant to the change of his Household Officers, or indifferent. In the latter case, the wishes of the Administration are as efficiently carried by private representation as by demand ; and much more decently. In the former case, though the Sovereign may acquiesce, every body will infer a latent dissatisfaction, the supposition of which will counterbalance any shew of support from the connection of the Great Officers. The Ministers must feel this ; therefore, they would, in this case, only palm upon the Public an exhibition of the Sovereign's confidence, which they themselves know to be hollow and delusive. On such terms, they must, in fact, compound to conduct business, with a direct but private conviction, that there is not, between them and the Sovereign, the essential confidence, indispensable for the public welfare.

“ If secret influence be dreaded, is it really through the possession of an Office in the Household, that it can alone be exercised ? And if the indisposition of an individual to the Ministry be apprehended, is that indisposition likely to be more active, when a natural consideration of the risk of losing Office, must tend to restrain it, than when the person is freed from the check, and instigated to virulence, by the provocation of having been turned out ? And what species of Ministry must that be, which is to start with an avowal of its fear of secret influence ? which is to satisfy itself with a security so wretchedly insufficient, and which cannot repose itself upon the legitimate resource of throwing up the reins of Government, if it at any time find itself counteracted by underhand intrigue ? ”

We have reason to believe, that whatever may be really beneficial to the Catholics is likely to be granted them ; but that they will obtain every thing, without concessions on

their part, we continue to doubt. Whisper says, that an agent is sent to the Pope for his decision.

*Apropos* of the Pope: his Holiness arrived at Fontainebleau, June 20: where he occupies the same apartments he did seven years ago. Is this movement in consequence of a desire in Napoleon to prevent *Irish* access to him? Does he find it necessary to affect some better treatment of him? or, is his term of life approaching, and France is to be the scene of his last moments? We partly expect it.

The commercial world is the scene of great changes: violent ups and downs. Extensive mischief follows a late bankruptcy, or rather bankruptcies. The progress of these has been gradual: in some former instances, it is now said, that *twenty* suspicious years have elapsed before the catastrophe has actually taken place: On the integrity or prudence of such delay we give no opinion.

A late atrocious murder, that of the Count D'Antraizes by his valet Lawrence (an intimate of Sellis, who attacked H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland) is thought by some persons an intervention of heaven in favour of this country! More need not be said at this time: a future opportunity may occur.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

*Essex*.—At this season of the year it is very pleasant to observe that we hear no complaint of the *mildew*; and that the wheats promise to be very productive. The louse has hurt the peas in a small degree, but the beans appear to be safe and well podded. Barleys are considered as somewhat deficient: oats are doing well, and as far as can now be seen must be a full crop. The fallowed lands have received particular attention; and the farmers are quite busy with such as are intended for turnips. A great plenty of clover and grass hay has been carted, in fine order. Potatoes are likely to fruit well. The late heavy showers of rain, even though in some places accompanied with hail, have, we trust, done no injury whatever. At the different cattle fairs all stock has gone off high. Horses of the cart kind exceed every thing in price. The cold nights have had no good effect on the sheep, after losing their coats.

*Suffolk*.—The wheats never looked better: they promise an abundant crop. Barley and oats look well; the barley appears short in the ear, excepting that, no doubt but it will be a fair crop; oats are well hung, and will be for certain a good crop. We have nearly done sowing turnips, in which we are very late this year, owing to the land being in a very dry hard state at our usual time of sowing, so that we could not break the land till we had rain. Our hay will be got up very

late this year; it will, however, be abundant. Clover was well got up, and a very great quantity indeed!

*Warwick*.—Owing to the unsettled state of the weather during the month, the hay harvest is barely over. The crops in general are wonderfully come on, and bid fair for an abundant produce, but this will depend on the weather of the next fortnight, a mildew having in many instances, of late years, affected the ear before the grain is at its maturity, which usually has occurred in the first or second week in August. The markets sustain the prices of last month, and are very high, and it is probable will so continue till the American differences are adjusted. Wool is a rising article, and in demand, from the prospect of a foreign market. Lean stock in demand, from a redundancy of grass, to which the unsettled weather has contributed. Fat ware is high. Lambs scarce. The manufacturers in the district are upon the alert since the repeal of the orders in council, which it is hoped no sinister occurrence will now retard.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, July 20, 1812.*

It may well be supposed that under the present circumstances of this country with the United States of North America, the trade with those states is exceedingly unsettled. The revocation of the orders in council gave great spirits to manufacturers in various parts; and very large sales were made, and orders to a great amount were given. Then came intelligence that the American Legislators had determined on a war, and though we have not yet received the declaration of the president authorising the carrying of their resolutions into immediate execution; yet no rational doubt can be entertained of his readiness for that purpose. This, then, checks trade again; and the cautions among our merchants desire further information before they ship articles of whatever description, though certain of finding a good market. The city has been alarmed with reports of hostilities actually committed; and this is apprehended by the best informed; while others persuade themselves that blows struck in ignorance of the actual state of circumstances will have no consequences. Such is the suspended state of the American trade; ready for a start, but waiting with great anxiety. From some ports, nevertheless, goods have been shipped freely; and no embargo, or any other public act hostile to America, has taken place here.

Trade appears to meet with increased facilities in the Baltic; Russia renews her commercial intercourse, with this country, as she has now nothing to hope for from the *meretrix* of her profligate opponent. Though political

considerations had their influence on the conduct of Russia, yet the stipulations of the treaty of Tilsit, so far as they regarded commerce were too ruinous for her to support; and her failure in respect to them, forms a prominent article in Napoleon's bill of complaints against his *ci-devant* friend and ally.

Trade with Sweden is now open and avowed; the mails with letters will in future, go direct to Gottenburgh, instead of to Anholt. Swedish convoys pass within sight of the Danes, and every thing announces that the north will continue to derive advantage from Britain, and to communicate advantage to Britain.

In the Mediterranean Malta is resorted to for trade by the Levantines, more than it has been at some periods; and if, as it is natural to expect—the South of Russia, and the nations which have access to the Black Sea, should resume those channels of intercourse, which during the adherence of Russia to France have been closed against us, there is every inducement to hope that this depot will rise into that importance, which has been attributed to it by the well-informed. The English interest seems to be rising along the coasts of Africa, washed by this island Sea.

Should the favourable prospects of our success in Spain be realized, there can be no doubt, but what the interior of that country, having been long deprived of British articles, will gladly obtain all they can: that this will be paid for immediately, is less certain. Gibraltar will, of course, be one place chosen equally for safety and convenience, as a depot for the adjacent provinces.

The consumption of British goods in South America increases: the inhabitants there have learned to want them; they are also acquiring the principles of regularity, and by degrees that market, it is expected, will justify whatever has been considerably anticipated concerning it.

Cargoes of the Walmer Castle, Taunton Castle, Hope, and Princess Amelia, from China; the Phoenix, Europe, William Pitt, Streatham, Devonshire, Baring, and Lord Melville, from Bengal and Fort St. George; the Dromedary (Stone ship) from Bombay; the Minerva and Harleston from Bengal and Bencoolen, the Hugh Inglis and Preston from Bengal and Ceylon; the Northumberland, Cambridge, Huddart, James Sibbald, Sir William Pulteney, Devaynes, Ocean, Maitland, General Stuart, Union (Rankine), and General Hewett (Rice Ship), from Bengal, viz.—*Company's Goods*.—Tea, Chests 64,356, lbs. 5,677,003.—Raw Silk, Bales 190, lbs. 19,267.—Nankeens, Bales 422, Pcs. 42,200.—*Bengal Piece Goods*.—Muslins, Pcs. 1,298.—Calicos, Pcs. 17,456.—Prohibited, Pcs. 45,338.—*Madaras Piece Goods*.—Muslins, Pcs. 4,676.—Calicos, Pcs. 498,590.—Prohibited, Pcs. 110,205.—*Drugs, &c., Privilege and Private Trade Goods*, &c., &c.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS BETWEEN THE 20TH OF MAY, AND 20TH JULY, 1812.

#### BIRTHS.

*Of Sons.*—At her father's, Robert Hankey, Esq. Putney, Surrey, the lady of J. Hirst, Esq. late of the Blues.—The lady of Capt. Lascelles, Coldstream Guards.—In Devonshire-place, the lady of Joseph Blake, Esq.—In South Audley-street, the Lady of Edward Greathead, Esq. of Udden's House, Dorsetshire.—The Lady of R. Wilkinson, Esq. of New Norfolk-street.—In Chesterfield-street, the Lady of W. C. Chambers, Esq.—On Monday the 23d of March, at the Government House, Funchall, in the island of Madeira, the Lady of Major-Gen. the Hon. Robert Meade.—In Guilford-street, the Lady of Stephen Gaselee, Esq.—The wife of E. A. Wilde, Esq.—June 15, at Lewes, the Lady of J. R. Kemp, Esq. M. P.—In Upper Brook-street, the Lady of Benjamin Hall, Esq. M. P.—At Hillingdon Cottage, Middlesex, the Lady of Capt. Hodgson, of his Majesty's ship Owen Glendower.—Mrs. Bramwell, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.—In Portland-place, the Lady of W. Curtis, Esq.—At Lower Clapton, Mrs. Alliston.—The lady of Mr. W. Seymour, of Stamford-hill.—At Hampstead, Mrs. J. H. Brune, of Bury court, St. Mary Axe.—At Manchester-buildings, Westminster, the Lady of J. Gillon, Esq.—At Parkhurst, Dorking, the Lady of W. Sadler Bruere, Esq.—Lady Jerningham, of Cossey Hall, Norwich.—The Lady of C. Raymond Barker, Esq. of Margaret-str., Cavendish-sq.—Lately, near Clapham, the Hon. Mrs. Cavendish, widow of the universally and most deservedly lamented, W. Cavendish, Esq.

*Of Daughters.*—In Dartmouth-street, the lady of Lancelot Holland, Esq.—The lady of Mr. Serjeant Rough.—At Barston, Warwickshire, the wife of Edward Barber, Esq.—At Uffington-house, Lincolnshire, the Countess of Lindsey.—In Foley-street, the Hon. Mrs. Wernick.—At West End, Hampstead, the Lady of J. Cary, Esq.—In Parliament-str., Mrs. Mundell.—In Fitzroy-sq., the Lady of Hartwood, Esq.—In Upper Grosvenor-str., the Lady of J. Ireland Blackburn, Esq. M. P.—At Weymouth, the Lady of E. Wolstenholme, Esq.—Mrs. Kinderly, wife of G. Kinderly, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.—In Fenchurch-str., Mrs. W. Borradale, jun.—The Lady of Rt. Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, in New Cavendish-str.—At the Vicarage House, Leatherhead, Surrey, the Lady of the Rev. Jonathan Tyers Barrett.—In York-place, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Wheatley, of the 1st Regt. of Guards.—In Hamilton-place, her Grace the Duchess of Bedford.—In Lower Seymour-str., the Lady of Sir R. Williams, Bart.—The Lady of J. Gosling, Esq. of Gloucester-place, New-road.

#### MARRIAGES.

J. G. Bubb, Esq. Grafton-str. Fitzroy-sq. to Margaret, second daughter of H. Blakey, Esq. of Scot's-yard.—At St. Margaret's, Rochester, E. W. Austin, Esq. of Upper Charles-str. Northampton-sq. surgeon, to Sarah, eldest daughter of J. C. Weeks, M.D. of the former place.—At St. John's church, Hackney, W. Hobson, jun. Esq. of Stamford-hill, to Miss Sarah Pulsford,

of St. Thomas's-sq. Hackney.—At Aldgate church, W. Read, Esq. of Aberdeen, to Miss E. Isabella, eldest daughter of Arthur Glennie, Esq. of Great George-str.—Mr. S. F. Yockney, of Bedford-str. Covent-garden, to Lavinia, daughter of Luke Hansard, Esq. Gower-str. Bedford-sq.—At Sunbury, Middlesex, N. B. Engleheart, Esq. of Doctor's Commons, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. S. Curteis, LL.D. of the former place.—At Llandygwydd, Cardiganshire, J. W. Buck, Esq. of the Middle Temple, to Sophia, second daughter of W. Owen Brigstocke, Esq. of Blaenpant, in the county of Cardigan.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Capt. G. Ferguson, R. N., to Elizabeth Holcombe, only daughter and heiress of J. Woodhouse, Esq. of Aramstone-house and Yatton-court, Herts.—At St. Mary-le-church, J. H. Bennett, Esq. of Ballymore, in the county of Cork, to Miss Theodosia Ann Smith, eldest daughter of the late J. Smith, Esq. of Summer castle, Lancashire.—By special licence, at St. George's Hanover square, the hon. H. St. John, eldest son of Visq. Bolingbroke, to Miss Mildmay, second daughter of the late Sir H. St. John Mildmay.—At Madron, in Cornwall, J. Scobell, Esq. lieut.-col. in the 4th regt. of Cornwall Local Militia, to Mrs. Linton, of Yorkshire.—At Mary-le-bone church, R. Chenevix, Esq. to the Countess de Rouault.—Mr. Montefiore, of Vauxhall, to Judith, fourth daughter of the late L. B. Cohen, Esq. of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.—At Clifton, Roger Eaton, Esq. of Parkglas, in Pembrokeshire, to Dorothea, daughter of E. Wilmot, Esq. of Clifton.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. J. Trench Berney, Esq. of Bracon-hall, Norfolk, to Miss Penrice, youngest daughter of T. Penrice, Esq. of Yarmouth.—C. P. Wortham, Esq. eldest son of lieut.-col. Wortham, of Aspeden, Herts, to Miss A. Flexney, of Little-court, in the same county.—At Etwall, Derbyshire, F. D. Astley, Esq. of Dukinfield Lodge, Cheshire, to Miss Susan Fysche Palmer, of Ickwell, Bedfordshire.—Major Thursby, of the 53d regt., to Charlotte, second daughter of the rev. Euseby Isham, of Lamport, Northamptonshire.—At Hatfield House, Herts, Lord Delvin, eldest son of the Earl of Westmeath, to the beautiful and accomplished Lady Emily Cecil, the second daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury. The ceremony was performed in the elegant gothic chapel, in the eastern wing of that magnificent chateau. The bride was superbly attired in a rich dress of Brussels point lace, which cost three hundred guineas.—At Chelsea, hon. T. Cranley Onslow, second son of the right hon. Lord Viscount Cranley, to Miss Hillier, second and youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late Nathaniel Hillier, Esq. of Stoke Park, Surrey. C. W. G. Wynne, Esq. of Voclas Hall, Denbighshire, eldest son of the hon. C. Finch, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. Hillyard, of Stokesley, Yorkshire.—By special licence, at Lambeth-palace, R. N. Sutton, Esq. third son of the late Sir R. Sutton, Bart. of Norwood park, Notts. to Mary Georgiana, daughter of J. M. Sutton, Esq. of Belham in the same county, and niece to the Archbishop of Canterbury.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Proctor, eldest son of Sir T. B. Proctor, Bart. of Langley park, Norfolk, to Anne, daughter of T. Gregory, Esq.

niece and heiress to the late T. Brograve, Esq. of Springfield-place, Essex.—At Hatfield, Herts, the Rev. E. Hodgson, vicar of Rickmansworth, to Georgiana, third daughter of the late W. Franks, Esq. of Brickhill in the same county.—At Wisbech (after a courtship of four days), Mr. John Vurley, gent. aged 74, to Mrs. Ann Lunn, hosier, aged 48 years, both of that place.—This is the fifth lady that gentleman has led to the hymeneal altar.—Rev. Townsend Selwyn, to Charlotte Sophia, eldest daughter of the rt. hon. and rev. Lord George Murray, late Bishop of St. David's.—Adolphus J. Dalrymple, Esq. maj. of the 19th light dragoons, eldest son of Sir Hew Dalrymple, to Anne, only daughter of Sir J. Graham, Bart.—At Lisbon, the Earl of Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, to Mary, youngest daughter of the hon. Admiral Berkeley.—At Southwark, by special licence, on Thursday se'nnight, the hon. Capt. Waldegrave, R. N. to Miss Whitbread, daughter of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P.—At Wandsworth, Rev. T. I. Strong, M. A. Rector of Titsey, Surrey, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of C. Tritton, Esq. of West Hill.—R. Dolton, Esq. of Camberwell, to Jane, eldest daughter of T. Wilkinson, Esq. of Milden Hall, in the county of Suffolk.—At St. George's Church Hanover-sq. Joshua S. S. Smith, Esq. of Hampton-court, to Mrs. Thistlethwayne, of the same place.—At St. James's Church, Capt. Arthur Blake, of his Majesty's 24th regt. of foot, to Charlotte, the youngest daughter of the late J. Knight, Esq. of Hilary House, Devon.—At St. George's Hanover-sq., by special licence, Viscount Ashbrook, to Emily Theophilus, eldest daughter of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart. of Fern Hill, Berks.—R. Beckwith, Esq. merchant at Malta, to Ann, only daughter of J. Graham, Esq. of Highgate.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Rev. W. Bingley, of Christchurch, Hants, to Mrs. Morgan, widow of late J. Morgan, Esq. of Charlotte-str.—Dr. Hobbs, M.D. of Swansea, to Miss M. Smith, Croydon.—At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Mr. Sada Paddington, to Miss Henrietta Simon, of Demara.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. Aubert, Esq. of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal Native Infantry, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. J. S. Burford, of Henrietta-str. Brunswick-sq.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. G. Jackson, Esq. to Coldeha, eldest daughter of C. Savile, Esq. Park-str. Westminster.—At St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, Mr. R. Strachan, late of Enfield, Middlesex, to Miss Mary Frances Farquharson, sister to Lieut. Col. J. A. Farquharson, of 25th Foot.—At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, W. Ley, Esq. to Frances, youngest daughter of J. Hassell, Esq. of Spring Garden Terrace.—By special licence, at St. George's Bloomsbury, Col. Settle (South Hants Militia), of Montague-place, Russell-sq. to Miss Charlotte Fortescue, of Charlotte-str. Fitzroy-sq.—At Cheltenham, W. Thomas, Esq. Capt. in Hon. E. I. Company's Service, Bengal Establishment, to Ann, eldest daughter of T. Hunter, Esq. of Cumberland-place, London.—At Wisbech, Mr. Clifton, aged 60, to Miss Mary Ann Briggs, aged 22. The bridegroom, instead of repeating the words "from this day forward," would say only "from this day fortnight;" the clergyman in consequence left the altar; but

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after some little time, he was solicited to return, the bridegroom having promised to repeat the proper words.—At St. Ann's Church, Dublin, Lieut.-Col. Wardlaw, of 76th Regt., to Hon. Ann Lake, youngest daughter of late Visq. Lake. By special licence, at the Right Hon. Lady Petre's in Edward-str., the Hon. Julia Peter, daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Lord Petre, to J. Weld, Esq. of Cowsfield House, in Wilts., and brother of T. Weld, Esq. of Lulworth Castle.—At Kintbury, G. Nelson, Esq. of Chalkeworth House, Berkshire, to Charlotte, second daughter of W. Hallett, Esq. of Denford, in same county.—At St. George's in the East, Jacob Sims, Esq. of Sun Tavern Fields, to Mary, eldest daughter of Isaac Parry, Esq. of Deptford.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Emanuel H. Brandt, Esq. of Hamburgh, to Miss Susah Stephanie Sylvestre, of Geneve.—Spencer Mackay, Esq. of Bedford-place, London, to Miss Bell Ryan, daughter of the late T. Ryan, Esq. of Liverpool.—At Eskgrove, Capt. Charles Peter Hay, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to Helen, eldest daughter of Sir David Rae, Bart.—Mr. Allaison Hodgson, to Ann, only child of J. Forrest, Esq. of Bean, near Greenwich, Kent.—At Teignmouth, Devon, J. Harding, Esq. of Upper Gower-str., Bedford-sq., to Miss Pym, sister of Capt. Pym, R. N. late of his majesty's ship Sirius.—At Edmonton church, Matthias Marshall, Esq. of Dean-str., Finsbury-sq., to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr. Hanscomb, Southgate.—At Cheltenham, W. Powell Lorymer, Esq. of Peothyre, in Monmouthshire, to Cecilia, the second daughter of the late H. Addis, Esq. of London.—In May last, at the house of Lord Wm. Bentinck, Palermo, G. Graham, Esq. to Mad. Anne de Calvi, daughter of the Chevalier Paul de Calvi, late Col. of the regt. of Vermandois.

## DEATHS.

In Upper Charlotte str., Fitzroy-sq., T. Gibbes, Esq. of the Auditor's Office, Somerset-place, where he had been a servant of the public during 40 years; aged 75.—C. James, Esq. Gray's-inn, aged 36.—In Wimpole str., in the 82d year of her age, the right hon. lady Fortescue.—At Richmond, Mr. Robert Wilson, late of Friday-str. merchant, aged 61.—At Penzance, where he went for the benefit of his health, W. Buy, Esq. of the Foreign Post-office, London.—At Herne-hill, near Camberwell, Mrs. L. S. Winstanley, of Paternoster-row.—At Epping, Alfred, the son of Isaac Payne, aged six years. This is the third child out of four, in the same family, that has been carried off within a few weeks, by that dreadful disease, the croup.—Lately, at St. Petersburg, C. Cameron, Esq. architect.—Mr. Peter Lawson, of Old Broad str.—On 29th Sept. last, at sea, Mr. J. R. Halhed, aged 22; fourth mate of the Hon. E.-I. Company's ship, Surrey, and second son of J. Halhed, Esq. of Yately, Hants.—Mr. Hall, of Aldermanbury, aged 59.—At Southgate, in his 90th year, R. White, Esq.—At Belgrave terrace, Pimlico, Paul Carrington Parris, Esq. of the Island of Barbadoes.—At Badajoz, Lieut. Alfred Street, of the 40th regt., of the wounds he received at the assault that fortress.—At Stepney-green, aged 56, J. Nicholl, Esq. late of Hatton-garden.—In Nov. last, at Batavia, C. Pelly, Esq. capt. of his Majesty's ship *Bucephalus*.—At Clapham, Joseph Smith

Gosse, Esq. aged 71.—In Camden-town (after a tedious illness, which he bore with manly fortitude, aged 37), John Good Watson, Esq. nephew to the late Sir J. Watson, and late an officer of distinguished merit in his Majesty's 76th regt. of foot. This long illness and early fate, was occasioned by the severe wound he received in India.—At Sidmouth, after a lingering illness of six months, J. Hunter, Esq. of Clarges-str.—W. Bridges, Esq. of Limehouse, aged 69.—At Berry-hill, St. Mary's, Jamaica, J. Crichtonshank, Esq. of Ballard's Valley.—At Coleshill, near Amersham, J. Serjeant, Esq. of Gower str.—At Winchester, Rev. E. Salter, domestic chaplain to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester, Canon Residentiary of Winchester, and Prebendary of York, and Rector of the Parishes of Stratfield-sage and Stratfield Turges, Hants.—At his seat at Wellow, in the county of Nottingham, Sir F. Molyneaux, Bart. aged 74.—R. Baldwyn, Esq. Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's hospital.—At Haughton, near Darlington, the Rev. C. Plumtre, rector of that parish, to which he had been but lately presented by the Bishop of Durham. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, B.A. 1777, and M.A. 1780. He was the author of a work called the *Christian Guide*; or an attempt to explain in a series of connected Discourses, the leading articles of Christianity; designed principally for the use of families and young persons; published in 1802.—At her house in Lower Berkeley-str., the Countess Dowager of Macclesfield.—Ed. Malone, Esq. a celebrated annotator on Shakespeare. Mr. M. died unmarried. He was brother of Lord Sunderland, and, had he survived his Lordship, would have succeeded to the title.—At his seat, Teddesley Hay, Staffordshire, aged 86, Sir E. Littleton, Bart. who represented the county of Stafford in the present and four former parliaments. He was formerly of Emmanuel college, M.A. 1746.—The Rev. R. Parr, of St. Giles's, Norwich, aged 72.—He was many years rector of Heigham, near that city, and also rector of Kirkley, Suffolk.—Aged 77, the Rev. W. Rave, rector of Weldon, Northampton, which rectory he had held upwards of 50 years.—At his lodgings in Huntingdon, aged 87, the Rev. Favell Hopkins, formerly of Trinity college, B. A. 1748, M. A. 1751. For many years, such had been Mr. Hopkins's propensity to parsimony, that, although possessed of considerable funded property, he grudged himself the common necessities of life; and often, when walking the streets, exhibited more the appearance of a miserable mendicant than a respectable clergyman. An anecdote is told of him which will bring to the reader's remembrance a similar act of sordid policy in the life of old Elwes. Walking one Sunday morning to do duty at a parish church in this county, he saw in a field a scarecrow; going up to the figure, he took off its hat, examined it, then looked at his own, and finding the advantage to be in favour of the former, he exchanged the one for the other.—Lately, at the White Hart Inn, at Morton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, Lee Sugg, a celebrated ventriloquist.—Mr. C. Peat, formerly an eminent printer at Stamford.—At Ashford, Kent, aged 73, Rev. C. Stoddart, sen. M. A. rector of Fenchurch, and formerly of Christ college, Cambridge, B. A. 1763, M. A. 1766.—At the Sun Inn, Cambridge, aged

**52.** Mr. J. Parmenter, of Otton Belchamp, Essex. The death of this gentleman was remarkably sudden. He appeared in perfect health the whole day, and attended the oratorio at St. Mary's church in the morning, and the concert at the theatre in the evening; upon his return from which, soon after he had entered the inn, he expired in the chair.—Aged 93, Mrs. Alice White, of Cambridge, widow of Mr. J. Woller White, formerly of Newgate-st. r. London.—At Syleham, Suffolk, aged 74, W. Mann, Esq.—At Brampton, Hunts, after a few days illness, Mr. W. Rowell, aged 86, formerly tenant of Hartly Farm in that parish, which he occupied 61 years.—Aged 83, at the College, at Wy., Kent, the Rev. Philip Parsons, M.A., upwards of 50 years minister of that parish, rector of Snavy and Eastwell in the same county, and formerly of Sidney College, B.A. 1752, M.A. 1776. He was of an ancient family at Hadleigh in Suffolk, and the author of many ingenious publications; and, amongst others, of a Collection of Monumental Inscriptions in the county of Kent, which is now become scarce and valuable. He was intimately acquainted with Miss Seward, Mr. Pratt, and other literary characters, with whom he maintained a correspondence till within a short period of his death; and he died, as he had lived, with the piety and resignation of a true christian.—Aged 64, the Rev. J. Covic, rector of Cantly, Norfolk, and minister of St. Nicholas, Ipswich. He was formerly of Caius College, B.A. 1771.—Lately, an inquisition was taken at Downham market on the body of D. Jarvis, who having been accosted by R. Eagle, in very abusive language, struck him, and afterwards fell into so ungovernable a passion that he dropt down and expired on proceeding a few yards. Jurors' verdict, “Died by excessive passion.”—At Weymouth, aged 64, Col. Nicholas Bayly, brother to the late Earl of Orkney; he was formerly an officer in the 1st regt. of foot guards, and afterwards Col. of the Royal West Middlesex militia.—At Southampton, aged 62, T. Russell, Esq. Captain in the East Essex militia, youngest son of the late W. Russell, Esq. of Barnham-hall, Norfolk.—In Percy-st. aged 51, Mr. Harrison, the celebrated oratorio and concert singer.—At North Cadbury, Somerset, the Rev. J. Askew, D.D. rector of that parish, and formerly Fellow of Emmanuel college, B.A. 1758, M.A. 1761, B.D. 1768, D.D. 1794.—At Brighton, aged 32, after a lingering illness borne with exemplary fortitude and resignation, W. Saffery, Esq. of the Fen Office, Temple, London, Registrar and Solicitor to the Hon. Corporation of Bedford Level.—The skill and diligence with which he discharged the laborious duties of his office gained him universal esteem; he was not more highly and justly respected for his professional talents than for his strict integrity and social worth. Like many others he fell a prey to consumption in the bloom of life, apparently brought on by too close an application to business in the confined air of the metropolis.—At Balsham, Cambridgeshire, Mrs. E. Ramsden, relict of the Rev. Dr. Ramsden, formerly Master of the Charter-House.—At Little Paxton, aged 72, Francis Loxley;—he was 30 years keeper of Southoe turnpike gate, by which employment, and his penurious way of living, he

is said to have died worth near two thousand pounds. Whilst keeper of the gate he formed a peacock upon a haw-bush, which stood near to the gate, as large as life, and which he kept cut with great nicety;—near the same spot he also formed out of a haw-bush, a horse, with a rider upon it, as natural as life, and which he kept cut in great order also; and in the hunting-season he would clothe the rider in a scarlet dress, which thousands of travellers can testify. Aged 89, Mr. Marshall, of Crown-court, celebrated for the successful treatment of disorders of the eye.—At Truxillo, aged 33, of a fever, supposed to have been occasioned by excessive fatigue at the siege of Badajoz, Lieut.-Col. Squire, of the Corps of Royal Engineers, eldest son of Dr. Squire, of Ely-place, London.—At his house, Lower Duryard, near Exeter, W. Keltit Hewitt, Esq. late of the Island of Jamaica.—Suddenly, S. Manesty, Esq. late resident at Bussora, and Ambassador to the Persian Court. He had served the E. I. Company 33 years; near 20 of these were employed at Bussora and in Persian diplomacy.—24th of April last, in the island of St. Christopher, Lieut. R. J. Snipley, of the Royal Engineers, youngest son to the very Rev. the Dean of St. Asaph.—At Islington, aged 68, Mr. Ratray, third principal land coal meter for the City of London.—At Claremont, near Swansea, Henrietta, the wife of Sir J. Morris, Bart.—In Cavendish-row, Dublin, R. Kitwan, Esq. of Gregg, in the county of Galway, Fellow of the Royal Society, President of the Royal Irish Academy, President of the Dublin Library Society, and member of every literary body in Europe.—At Walthamstow, C. Ambrose Stephenson, Esq. of Pamoor in the county of Bucks.—Aged 74, J. Woods, of Paradise-row, Stoke Newtonington.—At Pentonville, R. Owen, Esq. late of Bridewell Hospital, aged 76.—In Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 68, Mis. Buller, widow of J. Buller, Esq. late of Downes, in Devonshire, and Shellingham, in Cornwall.—In Great George-street, London, aged 74, Mr. S. Beckett, formerly of Middlewich, Chester, where he practised as a surgeon for the long period of 50 years, during which he never experienced a day's sickness. His death was occasioned by a mortification in his left foot; and what is very singular, his father and grandfather died of a similar complaint.—On the 19th of May, in Spain, aged 34, Capt. Candler, of the 50th regiment of foot, son of the late Mr. S. Candler of Chichester. In the memorable assault by Gen. Hill, on Fort Napoleon, near the bridge of Almazan, he was the first to ascend the ladders, and after giving to his men an example worthy of so brave an officer, he gloriously fell while leading them to victory. Without other interest than that which his meritorious conduct procured him, he attained the rank he bore; which he filled to his own honour and his country's glory.—At his house, Elizabet-place, Blackheath, J. Brent, Esq. aged 83; he had retired about 20 years from the business of ship-building, which he carried on for a long period with great spirit and reputation, and lived in the bosom of his family, beloved and revered.—R. Williams, Esq. an East-India director.—At Farborough, Warwickshire, aged 64, Wm. Holtech, Esq.—At Falmouth, Jamaica, Mr.

**Webb Doman, merchant.**—Of an apoplexy, A. Goldsmid, jun. Esq. of Great Alie-str. Goodman's-fields, partner in the house of A. Goldsmid, Son, and Elias, aged 42.—At his seat, Ashfield Lodge, near Bury St. Edmunds, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation, J. Mingay, Esq. senior King's counsel, a Bencher of the Inner Temple, Recorder of Aldborough, and many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of Norfolk and Suffolk. He practised as a King's Counsel, 22 years, and during that space of time, was distinguished as the powerful rival of his friend, Lord Erskine. As an advocate, Mr. Mingay possessed a persuasive oratory, infinite wit, and most excellent fancy. He was an upright magistrate, a warm and faithful friend, a kind and benevolent brother, and an affectionate husband. These were the endowments which exalted his nature, and will cause him to be long and deeply regretted by his relatives, and widely extended circle of acquaintance.—In New-st. Spring Gardens, aged 20, Mr. W. H. Manning, eldest son of W. Manning, Esq. M. P. Governor of the Bank.—At Whitechurch, Oxon, the Rev. G. Coventry Lichfield, M. A. Fellow of the King's College, Cambridge.—C. Stedman, Esq. author of the History of the American War, and Comptroller of the Stamp Office.—At Glasgow, J. Mackenzie, Esq. aged 70, a gentleman of the most comprehensive talents and utmost benevolence of heart. In agriculture, his theory has been adopted by the most celebrated writers of the present times, with whom he continued on the most intimate habits of acquaintance and correspondence. In politics he maintained the most correct and independent principles. In religion he inculcated the warmest adoration of the Deity, entire resignation to his will on all occasions, and contentment with whatever situation he was pleased to allot; which Mr. Mackenzie eminently exemplified in his own conduct, being far above either the smiles or frowns of fortune. He was a philosopher, a patriot, and the friend of mankind.—Jean Ray, aged 70, died lately at Knockando, county of Elgin. For the last 50 years of her life, she had dressed herself in male attire, obstinately denied her sex, and worked as a day labourer.

#### UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

OXFORD.

**May 23.**—On Tuesday last the prizes were adjudged as follows:

*The Chancellor's Prizes.*

**Latin Essay**—“*Xenophontis res bellicas, quibus ipse interfuit, narrantis cum Cesare comparata;*” to Mr. J. Keble, B. A. late Scholar of Corpus Christi college, and now Fellow of Oriel.

**English Essay**—“*On Translation from Dead Languages,*” to the same gentleman.

**Latin Verse**—“*Coloni ab Anglia ad Americam missi;*” to Mr. H. Latham, Undergraduate of Brasenose college.

*Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.*

**English Verse**—“*Apollo Belvidere;*” to Mr. H. Milman, Undergraduate of Brasenose college.

On Wednesday, the first day of Act Term, the following gentlemen were admitted:—*B. C. L.* Rev. H. Farr Yeatman, of Balliol college.—*M. A.* Rev. H. G. Liddell, of Brasenose college: Rev. J. Moore, of Worcester: Rev. W. E. Honey, and Rev. Peter Johnson, of Exeter: Mr. E. Cardwell, of Brasenose college: Rev. J. Hill, of Edmund hall: Mr. Allan Stewart Laing, and Rev. H. Turner Dryden, of Trinity college: Rev. J. Birt, Rev. Phipps Gerard Slatter, and Mr. J. W. Mackie, of Christchurch: Rev. F. W. Johnson Vickery, of University college: and Mr. C. Barter, of Balliol college.—*B. A.* W. Davies, Esq. of Worcester college; H. Faulkner, and D. Lewis, of Magdalen hall; W. Toms, of Exeter; Wm. Crawley Brant, of Oriel; W. Hesketh, and C. Gaunt, of Brasenose; H. Richardson, J. Jones, and Walter Williams, of Jesus; C. T. Patrick, J. Fletcher, and W. Borrow, of St. Edmund hall; E. Law, G. H. Dashwood, and T. H. Biscoe, of Christ church; W. J. Mansel, of University college; Marmaduke Thakston, of Lincoln; G. Picard, of Merton; G. Peché, of Pembroke; and W. Wakefield, of St. John's college.

On Thursday.—*M. A.* Mr. Martin West, and Rev. G. Gunning, of Merton college.

**June 6.**—On Thursday, the Rev. T. Hallward, M. A. of Worcester college, was elected Fellow of that society, on Mrs. Eaton's foundation, and Mr. W. Browne, scholar of the same society, on the same foundation. On Wednesday the following gentlemen were admitted:—*M. A.* Rev. T. Hallward, and Mr. J. Villar, of Worcester college; Mr. J. T. Parker, of Christchurch; Mr. W. A. Shuldharn, of University college; Mr. R. M. Matthews, of Lincoln college.—*B. A.* Mr. H. C. Banks, of St. Alban hall; Mr. G. Burd, of Christchurch; Mr. H. Powys, of St. John's college. On Thursday last:—*M. A.* Rev. J. Crockett, of Brasenose college.—*B. A.* Mr. R. Hanway, of Balliol college.

**June 27.**—Ambrose Dawson, Esq. of Brasenose college, is elected Fellow of that society.—Rev. W. Gwynne, of Hertford college, and Rev. Lamborn Clarke, of New college, admitted *M. A.*—Mr. Charles Dyson, M. A. and Scholar of Corpus Christi college, is unanimously elected Professor of Anglo-Saxon Literature, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Conybeare.

**July 4.**—On Monday Mr. Bellamy was admitted Fellow of St. John's college; and Mr. Stocker and Mr. Hawkins were admitted Scholars. On Tuesday Mr. J. T. Coleridge, Scholar of Corpus Christi college, was elected Fellow of Exeter college. Rev. J. Gibson, M. A. and G. Marshall, M. A. were chosen Fellows of Wadham college; and Mr. Griffith and Mr. Manley were chosen Scholars. Mr. A. W. Hare admitted Fellow of New college.

**July 11.**—The last day of Easter Term, the following gentlemen were admitted to degrees:—*M. A.* Rev. C. J. Bewicke, of Christchurch.—*B. A.* Messrs. Staples, of Christchurch; Walsh and Broderip, of Oriel; Nash, of Worcester; Scott, of Brasenose; Hildyard, of Trinity; Vincent, of University; and Vilett, of St. John's college.

On 3d instant, W. St Clare, B. M. of Christchurch, was admitted Doctor in Medicine.—Rev.

**T. Tanner**, of Balliol college; Rev. J. M. Patison, B.A. of Brasenose college, admitted *M.A.*

The number of Regents in the act this year was 123.

On Tuesday last, Rev. F. Drake, B.D. and late Fellow of Maedalen college, was admitted *D.D.* —E. Campbell, M. A. and Student in Medicine, of Maedalen hall, was admitted *B.M.* —Rev. W. Knatchbull, B. A. and Fellow of All Souls college, was admitted *M.A.*

#### CAMBRIDGE.

**May 22.**—Rev. J. Davie, Master of Sidney Sussex college, was on Wednesday admitted *D.D.* —Rev. H. Bouton, of St. John's college, *B.C.L.* —Mr. T. Hatch, of King's college; Mr. H. Tracy, of Queen's college; J. Gordon, Esq. of St. John's college; Emanuel Halton, Esq.; and Mr. J. Paley, of Magdalen, *B.A.*

**June 5.**—The following noblemen and gentlemen were admitted to degrees on Tuesday last:—

**Honorary Masters of Arts.**—The Earl of Dumfries, grandson of the Marq. of Bute, Christ college; Lord Strathaven, eldest son of the Earl of Aboyn, St. John's college; Lord Viscount Kilward, Trinity college; Hon. R. Melville, Trinity college; Hon. W. Mackenzie, Trinity college; J. Alex. Stewart, Esq. Trinity college; C. Brodrick, Esq. St. John's college.

**Master of Arts.**—Roger Butler Clough, and Joseph Cotterill, of St. John's college.

**Bachelor of Arts.**—W. Manley, Fellow of King's college.

Rev. Benedict Chapman, Fellow of Gonville and Caius college, was on Monday last appointed President of that society.

**June 12.**—W. Wallace, Esq. of Sidney college, was on Monday admitted *Bachelor in Civil Law.*

**Bachelor of Arts.**—C. R. Preston, Esq. of Trinity college.

Sir W. Browne's gold medals, for the best Latin and Greek odes, have this year been adjudged to *Latin Ode.*—Marmaduke Lawson, St. John's.

*Greek Ode.*—John Tyas, of Trinity college.

**June 26.**—Rev. R. Anlezark, of Christ college, admitted *M.A.*; and Mr. W. Janes, of Trinity college, *B.A.*

The Members' prizes for the present year are adjudged to Mr. T. Musgrave and Mr. J. Ashbridge, of Trinity college, *Senior Bachelors*; and to Mr. J. W. Evans, of Trinity college, and Mr. Edward Bloomfield, Fellow of Emmanuel college, *Middle Bachelors*.

The Norrisian prize for this year is adjudged to Mr. C. Jobson Lyon, B. A. of Trinity college.

The Rev. R. Kedington, M.A. has been elected a Senior Fellow, and the Rev. Burroughes Thomas Norgate, B. A. a Junior Fellow of Caius college.

**July 10.—CAMBRIDGE COMMENCEMENT.**

**2 Doctors in Divinity.**—Rev. Johnson Atkinson Busfield, of Clare hall, one of the preachers at the Asylum; and Rev. J. Davie, Master of Sidney's college.

**Doctor in Music.**—G. G. Chard, Catharine hall.

**6 Bachelors in Divinity.**—Rev. W. Benson, Ramsden, Christ college; Morgan Walter Jones, Fellow of St. John's; Reginald Bligh, Fellow of St. John's; W. Dealtry, Fellow of Trinity; H. E. Holland, Fellow of Emmanuel; Birkett Dawson, of Emmanuel college.

**16 Bachelors in Civil Law.**—G. Banks, W. Wapshaw, R. Hodgson, G. Stoke, J. Lynes, T. Blake, G. Grimstone, J. Stephen, and T. F. Gape, of Trinity hall; Francis Thompson, E. Thurlow, H. Bulton, and G. Acton, St. John's college; T. H. Stirling, Magdalen; W. Wallace, Sidney; and T. Walker, of St. Peter's college.

**Bachelor in Physic.**—W. Wilson, of St. Peter's.

**2 Practitioners in Physic.**—Jos. Thackeray, of King's college, and J. Haviland, of St. John's. **Bachelor in Music.**—J. Camidge, Catharine hall.

**13 Honorary Masters of Arts.**—Lord Gage, Lord G. Taylor, Hon. T. Stapleton, Hon. Fred. Kinnaid, Sir W. Hort, Bart, Lord Kilworth, Hon. R. Melville, Hon. W. Mackenzie, J. A. Stewart, Esq. of Trinity college; Lord Strathaven, and Charles Brodrick, Esq. of St. John's college; the Earl of Dumfries, and J. Fitzgerald, Esq. Christ college.

**91 Masters of Arts.**—**Trinity College.**—Messrs. Pearson, Jeremy, Wheelwright, Pugh, Grylls, Arkwright, Burnaby, Yarker, Lyon, Johnson, Gilby, M'Arthur, Mackenzie, Bedford, Campbell, Champain, Gower, Hewgill, Hargrave, Handley, Forescue, Towney, Lloyd, Margett, Eagle, Franks, Warburton. .... 27

**St. John's College.**—Messrs. Purrier, Roberts, Clough, Cottrell, Thornhill, Harrison, Connon, Latward, Blackburn. .... 9

**King's College.**—Messrs. Ekin, Camplin, Bernard, Richards, Jun. Cholmley, Slingsby. .... 5

**St. Peter's College.**—Messrs. Crott, Greenwood, King, Fallowfield, Boldon. .... 5

**Clare Hall.**—Messrs. Evans, Leeson, Lucas, Hutchesson, Gretton, Haize, Howard. .... 7

**Pembroke.**—Messrs. Hodgson, Fox. .... 2

**Caius College.**—Messrs. Thruston, Johnson, Turner, Standly, Alderson. .... 5

**Trinity Hall.**—Messrs. Hutchins, Gosling, Nucella, Coldham. .... 4

**Corpus Christi College.**—Messrs. Douglas, Cooper. .... 2

**Queen's College.**—Messrs. Gorham, Beavor, Howard, Hey, Glover, Thompson. .... 6

**Catherine Hall.**—Messrs. Dealtry, Geldart, Harrison. .... 3

**Jesus College.**—Messrs. Hill, Ward. .... 2

**Christ College.**—Messrs. Allnutt, Anlezark, Owen. .... 3

**Magdalen.**—Messrs. Fisher, Baker. .... 2

**Emmanuel.**—Messrs. Pyne, Freke, Bayley, Bond. .... 4

**Sidney.**—Messrs. Smedley, Carew, Henson, Theed. .... 4

**Downing College.**—Mr. Hewett. .... 1

Rev. T. Fallowfield and the Rev. John Greenwood, of St. Peter's college, are elected Foundation Fellows of that Society.

Hon. C. Fox Maitland, youngest son of the Earl of Lauderdale, is admitted at Trinity college.

The English declamation prizes at Trinity college have this year been adjudged to Messrs. Kindersley, Elliot, and Ingle.—And the Latin declamation prizes to Messrs. C. Musgrave, and Summer.

John Ayrton Paris, M. B. of Caius college, physician to Westminster Hospital, was on Wednesday last admitted Doctor in Physic.

**Bankrupts and Certificates, in the order of their dates, with the Attorneys. Extracted correctly from the London Gazette.**

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—June 16th, 1812.**  
Wernick, J. Gottlob, Plymouth, merchant.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Ashbie, T. Monkton-Farley, quarryman. *Att.* Baxter and Martin, Pinwells Inn.  
Beeston, J. Nottingham, baker. *Att.* Jeyses, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.  
Carter, R. Frampton-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire, mealman. *Att.* Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's-Inn.  
Dufrene, J. Leeds, merchant. *Att.* Gale and Son, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.  
Dwyer W. Holborn-hill, bookseller. *Att.* Gale and Son, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.  
Hanson, J. Old City Chambers, merchant. *Att.* Pearce and Son, Swithin's-lane.  
Linnell, T. Streatham-street, Bloomsbury, carver and gilder. *Att.* Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.  
Oury, J. A. Plymouth, broker. *Att.* Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.  
Paddock, J. Catterick in the Hamlet of Alfrick, Worcester, dealer. *Att.* Pugh, Bernard-street, Russell-square.  
Studd, W. Woodbridge, Suffolk, malster. *Att.* Taylor, John-street, Bedford-row.  
Tomas, W. Bristol, haberdasher. *Att.* Tarrant and Co., Chancery Lane.  
Watkins, T. Plymouth Dock, tavern keeper. *Att.* Williams and Darke, Prince's-street, Bedford-row.  
Wells, T. Well-street, Cripplegate, pocket-book-maker. *Att.* Gale and Son, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.

**CERTIFICATES.—July 11.**

G. A. Wylie, Warford-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant.—W. Preston, Manchester, butcher.—J. Lewington, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, plumber.—G. and J. Arnall, Birmingham, merchants.—R. Taylor, Delins-place, St. Pancras, carpenter.—E. Townsend, Brixwich, Staffordshire, rope maker.—J. Caswell, Greenhill's rents, baker.—A. L. Pfell and E. A. Van Voort, Bishopsgate-street-within, merchants.—S. Buggins, Birmingham, cruet-frame manufacturer.—R. Sterker, Epson, innkeeper.—J. Greatorex, New-road, wine-malster.—R. James, New London-street, merchant.

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—June 20.**  
Cooper, R. Dean's streets, Lock's-fields, baker.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Brooman, T. Margate, grocer. *Att.* Taylor, John-street, Bedford-row.  
Brown, J. Norman-street, blue maker. *Att.* Holloway, Chancery-lane.  
Barrell, M. King's Lynn, Norfolk, ironmonger. *Att.* Willis, Fonthorne, and Clarke, Warndon Court.  
Burt, C. Duke's Head-passage, Newgate-market, victualler. *Att.* Dobbs, Furnival's-inn.  
Day, T. West Cowes, merchant. *Att.* Worsley, Newport, Isle of Wight.  
Duncan, L. Kidderminster, shopkeeper. *Att.* Kibblewhite, Rowland and Robinson, Gray's-inn-place.  
Greg, C. New Bridge-street, merchant. *Att.* Bell and Broderick, Bow-lane, Cheapside.  
Jeannings, R. Chertsey, Surrey, bricklayer. *Att.* Clerke and Gracebrooke, Chertsey.  
King, W. jun. Rochester, grocer. *Att.* Osbaldeston, Little Tower-street.  
Marsh, R. Old Broad-street, silk broker. *Att.* Washbrook, Sun-court, Cornhill.  
Smith, T. Ledbury, Herefordshire, miller. *Att.* Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.  
Swanby, J. Hythe, linen-draper. *Att.* Donnellan, Copthall-buildings, Throgmorton-street.  
Thirkell, Joe's Coffee-house, wine-merchant. *Att.* Greenwell, Gray's-inn-square.  
Tickridge, J. Duke-street, Westminster. *Att.* Price, Warwick-street, Golden-square.  
Ward, J. Birmingham, factor. *Att.* Bleasdale, Alexander and Holme, New-inn.  
Wyatt, T. Bexley, Kent, baker. *Att.* Turner, Red Lion Square.

**CERTIFICATES.—July 7.**

W. Mansby, Strand, oil and colourman.—J. Davis, Golden-horn-lane, Aldergate-street, coach master.—D. Steel, Drury-lane, baker.—W. Oshorn, Aldgate-High street, victualler.—T. Bolton, Worcester, vintner.—G. Render and S. Render, Leeds, linen-drapers.—S. Elgarbridge, Leeds, merchant.—G. Masters, Spenham Land, near Newbury, maltster.—W. Lowe, Koyton, Lancaster, brewer.

machine-maker.—R. Abbott, Thomas-street, Horsleydown, spirit-merchant.—R. Foxton, Manchester, butcher.

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—June 23.**

Chaffey, R. Mudlin, Devon, clothier.  
Bartlett, C.C. and J. Burt, Norton-under-Hamden, Somerset, tinner.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Carter, T. Charles-street, Northampton-square, mariner. *Att.* Carter, Lant-street, Southwark.  
Fowler, T. Portsmouth, merchant. *Att.* W. and J. Allen, Clifford's Inn.  
Haley, G. Plymouth Dock, china and glass merchants. *Att.* Collett and Co. Chancery-lane.  
Holmes, T. Warwick, grocer. *Att.* Smart, Staples' Inn, Irons, T. Biston, Stafford, woollen-draper. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.  
Mason, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.  
Newton, J. Stockport, grocer. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.  
Nightingale, T. Watling-street, warehouseman. *Att.* Sudd, Old Jewry.  
Pitt, J. Swan-street, Minories, butcher. *Att.* Wilde, Warwick-square, Newgate street.  
Pott, T. Tamworth, Warwick, innkeeper. *Att.* Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.  
Richards, J. Newgate-street, warehouseman. *Att.* Parrot, Walbrook.  
Russell, W. Ipswich, maltster. *Att.* Taylor, John-street, Bedford-row.  
Thomas, J. Bristol, taylor. *Att.* Whitcombe and King, Sergeant's inn, Fleet-street.  
Ward, F. Great Portland-street, linen-draper. *Att.* Bickerton Symond's inn, Chancery-lane.

**CERTIFICATES.—July 14.**

J. Cole, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, jeweller.—J. G. Weddell and J. Lloyd, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, confactors.—J. Bryant and T. Catchpool, Ipswich, maltsters.—W. Reeve, Great Witcombe, corn-dealer.—A. Davidson and J. Davidson jun. South Blyth, Northumberland, ship builders.—J. Jacobs, King James Street, Wapping, victualler.—S. Shaking, Bream-street, square, victualler.—Baker, J. Binns, Totteridge-street, founder, A. Rose, Bristol, merchant.—W. Humphries, Cheltenham, carpenter.—J. Carter, Stratford-green, Essex, victualler.—T. L. Belamy, South-crescent, Tottenham-court-road, music-seller.

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—June 27.**

James, R. Radford, Somersetshire, timber dealer.  
Chaffey, B. Norton-under-Hamden, sail-cloth-maker.  
Dean, W. Salbury, linen-draper.  
Roper, R. Hounds-ditch, timber-merchant.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Blackburn, T. Mount-street, Whitechapel-road, master-mariner. *Att.* Savage, Hatton-garden.  
Braham, J. Manchester, broker. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.  
Cox, M. and J. Emsworth, Southampton-street, innkeeper. *Att.* Townsend, Staple-inn.  
Lane, J. Faling, baker. *Att.* Bremridge, Dyer's-buildings.  
Edwards, J. Regency-place, Blackfriars-road, apothecary. *Att.* Pearson, Temple.  
Elli, S. Loughborough, hosier. *Att.* Lyon, Gray's-inn.  
Finch, J. King-street, Golden-square, wine-merchant. *Att.* Chapman and Stevens, Little St. Thomas Apothecary.  
Gordon, A. Wormwood-street, merchant. *Att.* Sherwood and Hutchinson, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street.  
Heiden, J. Leonard-square, Finsbury, haberdasher. *Att.* James, Bucklersbury.  
Henderson, J. Charlotte-street, Portland-place, surgeon. *Att.* Rogers, Friti-street, Soho.  
Marsh, H. Broadway, Westminster, victualler. *Att.* Cross and Child, King street, Southwark.  
Moor, M. Great Yarmouth, chumman. *Att.* Stevens and Co. Old Jewry.  
Pool, W. Owen's-place, Goswell-street-road, coal-merchant. *Att.* Welch, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.  
Simpson, W. Millbank-street, Westminster, coal-merchant. *Att.* Sherwood and Hutchinson, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street.  
Thomas, E. Denmark-court, Golden-lane, printer. *Att.* Langley, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.  
Tupper, J. East Donyland, Essex, maltster. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.

**CERTIFICATES.—July 18.**

G. Hooper, Long-alley, otherwise Little Cheapside, Moor-fields, victualler.—H. Doggerell, Milton, Dorsetshire, cheesemonger.—A. Mundy, Wilts, victualler.—E. Levy, Exeter, merchant.—W. Strong, Bath, saddler.—W. Bennett, Merton, Surrey, calico-printer.—B. Jones, Ratcliffe Highway, slop-seller.—J. Powell, London-road,

**Surrey**, haberdasher.—**S.** J. Bargerbur, J. S. Bargerbur,  
**S.** S. Bargerbur, A. S. Bargerbur, A. S. Bargerbur, and  
J. S. Bargerbur, Burrey-street, East Smithfield, ship-  
owners.—D. Lacour, Brewer-street, Golden-square,  
goldsmith.—B. Cruly, Sloane-street, coal merchant.—  
J. Soys and R. Anderson, Wapping-wall, merchants.—  
**T.** Clarke, Exeter, draper.—T. Chapman, Strand, iron-  
monger.—A. L. Prell, Bishopsgate-street Within, mer-  
chant.—N. Chapman, Stockport, cotton-manufacturer.—  
G. Swan, Wapping-Hall, merchant.—W. Green,  
Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist.—W. Heath, Hanley,  
Staffordshire, ironmonger.—J. Lane, Petworth, Sussex,  
linen-draper.—S. Wheatley, Bristol, dealer.

**BANKRUPTS.—June 30.**

**Ancoll, G. and J.** Wellington, Surrey, calico-printers.  
*Att.* Bourdin and Hewitt, Little Friday Street.  
**Birties, R.** Birmingham, factor. *Att.* Baxter and Martin,  
 Furnival's inn.  
**Burchall, J.** Hindley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. *Att.*  
**Ellis, J.** Chancery Lane.  
**Calen, J.** Portsea, draper. *Att.* Bleasdale, Alexander  
 and Holme, New-inn.  
**Coope, G.** Preswick, Lancashire, joiner. *Att.* Edge, In-  
 ner Temple.  
**Crankanthorp, H.** Liverpool, hardware-man. *Att.* Windle,  
 John-street, Bedford row.  
**Erington, C.** Cultercotes, Northumberland, rope maker.  
*Att.* Bell and Brorwick, Bow-lane.  
**Lavender, W.** Offerton, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. *Att.*  
 Edge, Inner Temple.  
**Nokes, W.** Norwich, merchant. *Att.* Windus and Holt-  
 way, Chancery-lane.  
**Pewitt, W.** Blud anchor-road, Surrey, miller. *Att.* Brown,  
 Blackman street, Southwark.

**CERTIFICATES.—July 21.**

C. Pritchard, St. Paul's Church-yard, chinaman. — T. Dod, Liverpool, butcher. — J. Perriman, jun., Ottery Saint Mary, Devoutshire, builder. — C. Dudfield, Tewkesbury, innkeeper. — T. Hawke, jun., Great Yarmouth, millwright. — W. Leverton, Nottingham, merchant. — T. Nelson, Manchester, machine-maker. — J. Dixon & S. E. Dixons, Liverpool, merchants. — J. Turner, F. Turner, F. & J. Turner, merchants. — J. Webster, Bristol, dealer. — T. Cuthchettini, New Bond street, music-seller. — J. Dodson, Cranbrook, Kent, brewer. — J. Parsons, Bread-street hill, callenderer. — S. Sheffield, Adgate High-street, butcher. — F. A. L. S. Van Linsschoten, Hackney-road, colour manufacturer.

**BANKRUPTS.—July 4.**

Appinall, J. Southowram, Yorkshire, stone-merchant. *All.*  
 Nettleford, Norfolk Street, Strand.  
 Bock, W. Liverpool, merchant. *All.* Blackstock and  
 Bunce, Temple.  
 Bowers, J. Stockport, cotton-spinner. *All.* Hurd, Temple.  
 Darby, T. New Sarum, linen-draper. *All.* Jenkins and  
 Co. New-Inn.  
 Dixon, T. Hu lane, Lancashire, builder. *All.* Ellis, Chan-  
 cery Lane.  
 Frost, R. Greenland Dock, Rotherhithe, victualler. *All.*  
 Hunt, Warwick Court, Gray's-Inn.  
 Godrich, W. Daventry, Northamptonshire, wine-merchant.  
*All.* Hillyard and King, Cophill Court.  
 Howell, J. Dartmouth, grocer. *All.* Blandford and Mur-  
 ray, Temple.  
 Jones, T. North Shields, grocer. *All.* Seiree, Bell Court,  
 Walbrook.  
 Milliken, H. B. Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, sugar-  
 refiner. Collins and Waller, Spital Square.  
 Nelson, M. Manchester, victualler. *All.* Tarrant and Co.,  
 Chancery Lane.  
 Nightingale, W. Manchester, manufacturer. *All.* Long-  
 dill and Beckett, Gray's-Inn.  
 Peppin, R. Dulverton, Somersetshire, shopkeeper. *All.*  
 Scott, Upper Guildford Street, Russell Square.  
 Worley, E. Brockham, Surrey, dealer. *All.* Lee, Three  
 Crown Square, Southwark.  
 Wrighton, D. Birmingham, printer. *All.* Nicholls, Gray's  
 Inn Square.  
 Young, S. Grange Road, Bermondsey, drug grinder. *All.*  
 Pearce, Salisbury Square.

CERTIFICATES.—July 25

P. Proctor, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, ship broker.—F. Holmes, Vere Street, Oxford Road, merchant.—W. Footner, Heber Buildings, Lambeth, under writer.—T. P. Adams, Alberchurch Lane, merchant.—M. Parker, Kipon, Yorkshire, shopkeeper.—T. Bull, Wadhurst, Sussex, shopkeeper.—G. Sprague, Topsham, Devonshire, rope maker.—W. Powell, Castle Court, Birch Lane, silk broker.—C. Behrends, Artillery Court, Chiswell Street, merchant.—B. Feil, Holloway, plumber.—R. Friday, jun., Blewthorpe, corn dealer.—H. Rogers,

Clare Court, Drury Lane, broker.—J. Heritage, Leominster, Herefordshire, horse-dealer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—July 7

Skipper, S. Norwich, grocer.

## BANKRUPTS.

Bowler, J. Taporeley, Cheshire, stay-maker. *Att.* Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday Street.  
 Broadhurst, F. Norfolk Street, Strand, merchant. *Att.* Lys, Took's Court, Cursitor Street.  
 Browne, G. D. John Street, Belford Row, scrivener. *Att.* Lowes and Cowen, Temple.  
 Etches, J. High Holborn, haberdasher. *Att.* Farrers, Cheapside and Linthorpe.  
 Fearn, R. Twickenham, poulticer. *Att.* Kyall, Cross Street, Newington.  
 Field, S. Hoole's Park, Surrey, dealer. *Att.* Clutton, St. Thomas's Street, Southwark.  
 Hadden, R. Birmingham, victualler. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's Inn Square.  
 Mark, J. Queenhithe, malftactor. *Att.* Parther and Son, London Street.  
 Newton, W. Davenport, Cheshire, corn-dealer. *Att.* Edge, Inner Temple.  
 Smith, J. Chealsea, surgeon. *Att.* W. Smith, Bedford Row.  
 Wait, T. Portishead, house-carpenter. *Att.* R. Hait, Ports-mouth.  
 Whitchead, A. Barn - within - Saddieworth, Yorkshire, clothier. *Att.* Clarke and Richards, Chancery Lane.  
 Williams, R. Worcester, timber-merchant. *Att.* Platt, Temple.  
 Yates, J. Manchester, ironmonger. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.

**CERTIFICATES.—July 18**

E. Nixon, Manchester, merchant.—T. Oom, J. E. Hooboom, F. A. Jenton, and T. A. Knoblock, New Broad Street, merchants.—H. Ogden, Crown Street, Finsbury sq, and fringe-maker.—R. Leigh and D. Armstrong, Liverpool, merchants.—W. Storer, Warwick Street, Charing Cross, tailor.—A. Young, St. Swithin's Lane, insurance broker.—J. Burgis, seen Umbidge, messenger.—J. R. F. Narval, woollen-draper.—J. Clemence, Northumberland Street, Mary-le-bonne, carpenter.—W. Barret, Whetstone, dealer.—J. Crowther, Manchester, victualler.—I. Webb, Sheerness, upholsterer.

**BANKRUPTS.—July 1.**

<b>Appleton</b> , C. Lyme, Dorsetshire, mariner.	<i>Att.</i> Boswell and Buckle, St. Michael's Church Yard.
<b>O'Brien</b> , J. and T. Lynch.	Bloomsbury Square, Irish linen merchants. <i>Att.</i> G. Morton, Gray's-Inn-square.
<b>Bonne</b> , J. Blackfriars Road, cheesemonger.	<i>Att.</i> Max- tindale, Edward Street, Cavendish Square.
<b>Brook</b> , J. Maiton, Yorkshire grocer.	<i>Att.</i> Osbaldeston, Little Tower Street.
<b>Busby</b> , W. Duke Street, Manchester Square, haberdasher.	<i>Att.</i> Dimcs, Finsbury Street, Cheapside.
<b>Dyson</b> , S. Huddersfield, spirit - merchant.	<i>Att.</i> Biggs, Southampton Buildings.
<b>Fair</b> , J. Manchester, warehouseman.	<i>Att.</i> Milne and Parry, Temple.
<b>Goodwin</b> , J. F. Aitchurch Lane, tavern-keeper.	<i>Att.</i> Sherwood, Canterbury Square, Southwark.
<b>Gradison</b> , J. H. Russell Street, Covent Garden, taylor.	<i>Att.</i> Platt, Temple.
<b>Hall</b> , C. Cheapside, milliner.	<i>Att.</i> Hindman, Dyer's Court, Aldermanbury.
<b>Hayward</b> , R. Walworth, builder.	<i>Att.</i> Lee, Three Crowns, Square, Southwark.
<b>Isaacs</b> , M. Sheerness, slopseller.	<i>Att.</i> Temple and Glynes, Burr Street, East Smithfield.
<b>Munford</b> , C. Stroud, Kent, grocer.	<i>Att.</i> Noy and Pope, Mincing Lane, Tower Street.
<b>Need</b> , M. Featherstone Street, City Road, watchcase- maker.	<i>Att.</i> G. Atkinson, Castle Street, Falcon Square.
<b>Owen</b> , T. Whitcross Street, grocer.	<i>Att.</i> Collingwood, St. Saviour's Church Yard, Southwark.
<b>Robertson</b> , J. Bush Lane, Cannon Street, merchant.	<i>Att.</i> Few, and Co. Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

CERTIFICATES.—*August 1*

3.—  
Purnell, widdo, corn-factor.—R. Bell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, widdo draper.—R. Radcliffe, Monkwearmouth-Shore, Durham, ship-builder.—C. Decale, Newcastle Street, tailor.—J. Thurston, Catherine Street, Strand, upholsterer.—J. Williamson, Tonbridge Place, New Road builder.—W. Manners, Southwark, haberdasher.—W. Pollard, sen. and W. Pollard, jun., Bristol, merchants.—W. Metcalfe, Banks-Mill, Durham, miller.—T. Moore, Worthing, builder.—H. Landaffer, Ince-within-Mackerfield, Lancashire, innkeeper.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.										
	Beef. Mutton.			Pork.			Veal.			Lamb.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
May 25	6	6	6	4	7	0	6	8	8	0
June 1	6	6	6	2	6	10	6	8	8	0
	8	6	6	2	6	8	6	8	8	0
15	6	4	6	2	6	8	6	8	8	10

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

May	25	6	0	6	0	6	6	6	6	7	6
June	1	6	0	6	0	6	8	6	0	7	7
	8	6	0	6	0	6	8	6	0	7	6
	15	5	10	5	10	5	10	6	0	7	6

May 25 16 016 016 616 617 6

May	25	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	6
June	1	6	6	6	6	8	6	0	7	7
	8	6	6	6	6	8	6	0	7	6
	15	5	10	5	10	5	10	6	0	7

	St. James's.*			Whitechapel.*						
	Hay.	Straw.		Hay.	Straw.					
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.				
May 25	6	6	3	0	6	6	0			
June 1	6	0	0	2	18	0	6	0	0	
	8	6	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	
	15	5	15	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
							2	18	0	

<b>LEATHER.</b>	<b>Butts, 50 to 56lb. 23d.</b>	<b>Flat Ordinary — 16d.</b>
	<b>Dressing Hides 19</b>	<b>Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen — 36</b>
	<b>Crop Hides for cut. 18</b>	<b>Ditto, 50 to 70 — 42</b>

**TALLOW,\* London Average per cwt.**  
**Soap, yellow, 75s.0d; mottled, 100s.; curd, 104s.**  
**Candles, per dozen, 13s. 0d; moulds, 14s. 0d.**

WHEAT.	May	FLOUR.			WHEAT.
		23	8,969	quarters. Average 129s. 8 <i>d.</i>	
	June	1	5,580	—	129 5 <i>½</i>
		8	4,133	—	130 9 <i>½</i>
		15	5,507	—	126 <i>½</i>
	May	25	10,014	sacks. Average 109s. 5 <i>d.</i>	
	June	1	11,842	—	109 1 <i>½</i>
		8	11,291	—	109 2 <i>½</i>
		15	14,311	—	109 1 <i>½</i>

	Peck	Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
May 25	6s.	0d.	3s.	0d.
June 1	6	4	3	* 2
8	6	4	3	2
15	6	8	3	4

\* The highest price of the market.

COALS.*	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
May 25	42s.0d. to 44s.0d.	41s.0d. to 53s. 0d.
June 1	41 6	45 6
	41 6	46 0
8	40 0	41 6
15	42 0	46 0
	42 0	42 0
	46 0	53 0

\* Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

	6 o'clock	Morn.	Noon,	1 o'clock,	11 o'clock,	Night,	Height of Barom., inches.	Dewiness by Latent's Hydrometer.
June 21	52	58	50	50	,89	35	Stormy	
	52	55	60	50	,89	42	Showery	
	23	51	61	52	,89	37	Showery	
	24	51	63	54	,90	32	Showery	
	25	53	66	54	,80	32	Showery	
	26	53	52	48	,50	0 Rain		
	27	54	62	52	,80	36	Fair	
	28	50	58	49	,85	40	Fair	
	29	54	70	55	30.07	46	Fair	
	30	60	70	56	23.89	24	Showery	
July 1	58	62	57	,62	0 Rain			
	2	59	60	55	,70	46	Showery	
	3	54	59	49	,89	47	Fair	
	4	52	60	59	30.02	46	Showery	
	5	56	62	53	,01	36	Showery	
	6	61	66	56	,20	60	Fair	
	7	58	73	59	,30	73	Fair	
	8	60	72	55	,35	68	Fair	
	9	57	73	60	,32	81	Fair	
	10	64	70	57	,33	66	Fair	
	11	60	68	58	,36	64	Fair,	
	12	59	65	52	,14	45	Fair	
	13	54	64	58	,15	70	Fair	
	14	60	65	50	,17	66	Fair	
	15	55	68	58	,12	88	Fair	
	16	58	66	60	29.92	0	Rain	
	17	62	68	60	30.00	56	Cloudy	
	18	66	76	63	,03	62	Fair	
	19	64	66	62	29.80	23	Rain	
	20	64	66	60	,70	29	Stormy	

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Lead, white .....	ton	40	0	0	to	0	0	0
Logwood chips.....	ton	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop	cwt.	9	0	0	10	0	0	0
Mahogany .....	ft.	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Oil, Lucca, ...	25 gal. jar	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti.	ton	85	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale .....	cwt.	40	0	0	42	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, $\frac{1}{2}$ chest	cwt.	2	14	0	2	16	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm, ..	cwt.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom .....	cwt.	7	15	0	8	10	0	0
Rice, Carolina.....	cwt.	2	10	0	2	12	0	0
Rum, Jamaica ....	gal.	0	4	3	0	5	3	0
Ditto Lewward Island	cwt.	0	3	3	0	4	0	0
Saltpetre, East-India,	cwt.	3	11	0	3	14	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian..	lb.	3	1	0	3	7	0	0
Silk, raw, Ditto ....	cwt.	1	17	0	2	0	0	0
Tallow, English....	cwt.	3	18	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Russia, white..	cwt.	3	12	0	3	13	0	0
Ditto ——, yellow..	cwt.	3	10	0	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm ....	bar.	1	15	0	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks .....	cwt.	6	17	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl....	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	8	0
Ditto Virginia.....	cwt.	0	0	4	0	0	8	0
Wax, Guinea .....	cwt.	9	10	0	10	0	0	0
Whale-fins (Greenl.)	ton	3	5	0	3	10	0	0
Wine, Red Port....	pipe	120	0	0	130	0	0	0
Ditto Lisbon .....	cwt.	100	0	0	120	0	0	0
Ditto Madera .....	cwt.	100	0	0	130	0	0	0
Ditto Vidonia.....	cwt.	80	0	0	94	0	0	0
Ditto Calcevalia....	cwt.	110	0	0	126	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry....	butt.	105	0	0	120	0	0	0
Ditto Mountain....	cwt.	75	0	0	100	0	0	0
Ditto Claret....	hogs.	75	0	0	110	0	0	0

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE

**Amsterdam**, 2 us. 30-6 — Ditto at sight, 29-10 — **Rotterdam**, 9-5 — **Hamburg**, 28-6 — **Altona**, 28-7  
— **Paris**, 1 day's date, 19-6 — **Ditto**, 2 us. 19-10 — **Madrid** in paper — **Ditto** eff. — **Cadiz**, in paper  
— **Cadiz**, eff. 48 — **Bilbao** — **Palermo**, per ob. 125d. — **Leghorn**, 58 — **Genoa**, 54 — **Venice**, eff. 52  
— **Naples**, 42 — **Lisbon**, 68½ — **Oporto**, 69 — **Dublin**, per cent. 10½ — **Cork**, ditto 10½ — **Agio**  
**B.** of Holland, 5 per cent.

London Premiums of Insurance, July 20th, 1812.		(Bills of Lading), ret. 5t.—Jamaica to U. S. of America.	
At 12 g.	To Muquito shore, Honduras, &c.	At 12 g.	To Muquito shore, Honduras, &c.
At 2 g.	Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth,	At 5 g.	To Madeira, to U. S. of America.
At 3 g.	Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c.—From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.	At 6 g.	Gibraltar, Madeira, return 3 <i>t.</i>
At 4 g.	Bengal, Madras, or China.	At 8 g.	Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.—America, or Leeward Islands.—Brazil and So. America, return 4 <i>t.</i>
At 5 g.	St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope.	At 10 g.	Senegal—U. S. of America, At 25 <i>gs.</i> Newfoundland, to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.
At 6 g.	Dublin, Cork, &c., to London, (Cork, &c.)	At 20 <i>gs.</i>	Southern Whale-fishery.
At 7 g.	—	At 25 <i>gs.</i>	At 25 <i>gs.</i> Newfound.
At 8 g.	—	At 30 <i>gs.</i>	At 30 <i>gs.</i> Eastern Islands.—Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.
At 9 g.	—	At 35 <i>gs.</i>	At 35 <i>gs.</i> Southern Whale-fishery.
At 10 g.	—	At 40 <i>gs.</i>	At 40 <i>gs.</i> Northern Islands.
At 11 g.	—	At 45 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 12 g.	—	At 50 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 13 g.	—	At 55 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 14 g.	—	At 60 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 15 g.	—	At 65 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 16 g.	—	At 70 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 17 g.	—	At 75 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 18 g.	—	At 80 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 19 g.	—	At 85 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 20 g.	—	At 90 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 21 g.	—	At 95 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 22 g.	—	At 100 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 23 g.	—	At 105 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 24 g.	—	At 110 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 25 g.	—	At 115 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 26 g.	—	At 120 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 27 g.	—	At 125 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 28 g.	—	At 130 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 29 g.	—	At 135 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 30 g.	—	At 140 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 31 g.	—	At 145 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 32 g.	—	At 150 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 33 g.	—	At 155 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 34 g.	—	At 160 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 35 g.	—	At 165 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 36 g.	—	At 170 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 37 g.	—	At 175 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 38 g.	—	At 180 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 39 g.	—	At 185 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 40 g.	—	At 190 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 41 g.	—	At 195 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 42 g.	—	At 200 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 43 g.	—	At 205 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 44 g.	—	At 210 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 45 g.	—	At 215 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 46 g.	—	At 220 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 47 g.	—	At 225 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 48 g.	—	At 230 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 49 g.	—	At 235 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 50 g.	—	At 240 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 51 g.	—	At 245 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 52 g.	—	At 250 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 53 g.	—	At 255 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 54 g.	—	At 260 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 55 g.	—	At 265 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 56 g.	—	At 270 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 57 g.	—	At 275 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 58 g.	—	At 280 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 59 g.	—	At 285 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 60 g.	—	At 290 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 61 g.	—	At 295 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 62 g.	—	At 300 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 63 g.	—	At 305 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 64 g.	—	At 310 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 65 g.	—	At 315 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 66 g.	—	At 320 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 67 g.	—	At 325 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 68 g.	—	At 330 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 69 g.	—	At 335 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 70 g.	—	At 340 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 71 g.	—	At 345 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 72 g.	—	At 350 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 73 g.	—	At 355 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 74 g.	—	At 360 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 75 g.	—	At 365 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 76 g.	—	At 370 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 77 g.	—	At 375 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 78 g.	—	At 380 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 79 g.	—	At 385 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 80 g.	—	At 390 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 81 g.	—	At 395 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 82 g.	—	At 400 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 83 g.	—	At 405 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 84 g.	—	At 410 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 85 g.	—	At 415 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 86 g.	—	At 420 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 87 g.	—	At 425 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 88 g.	—	At 430 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 89 g.	—	At 435 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 90 g.	—	At 440 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 91 g.	—	At 445 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 92 g.	—	At 450 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 93 g.	—	At 455 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 94 g.	—	At 460 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 95 g.	—	At 465 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 96 g.	—	At 470 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 97 g.	—	At 475 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 98 g.	—	At 480 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 99 g.	—	At 485 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 100 g.	—	At 490 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 101 g.	—	At 495 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 102 g.	—	At 500 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 103 g.	—	At 505 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 104 g.	—	At 510 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 105 g.	—	At 515 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 106 g.	—	At 520 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 107 g.	—	At 525 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 108 g.	—	At 530 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 109 g.	—	At 535 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 110 g.	—	At 540 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 111 g.	—	At 545 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 112 g.	—	At 550 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 113 g.	—	At 555 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 114 g.	—	At 560 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 115 g.	—	At 565 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 116 g.	—	At 570 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 117 g.	—	At 575 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 118 g.	—	At 580 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 119 g.	—	At 585 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 120 g.	—	At 590 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 121 g.	—	At 595 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 122 g.	—	At 600 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 123 g.	—	At 605 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 124 g.	—	At 610 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 125 g.	—	At 615 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 126 g.	—	At 620 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 127 g.	—	At 625 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 128 g.	—	At 630 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 129 g.	—	At 635 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 130 g.	—	At 640 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 131 g.	—	At 645 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 132 g.	—	At 650 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 133 g.	—	At 655 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 134 g.	—	At 660 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 135 g.	—	At 665 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 136 g.	—	At 670 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 137 g.	—	At 675 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 138 g.	—	At 680 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 139 g.	—	At 685 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 140 g.	—	At 690 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 141 g.	—	At 695 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 142 g.	—	At 700 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 143 g.	—	At 705 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 144 g.	—	At 710 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 145 g.	—	At 715 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 146 g.	—	At 720 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 147 g.	—	At 725 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 148 g.	—	At 730 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 149 g.	—	At 735 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 150 g.	—	At 740 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 151 g.	—	At 745 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 152 g.	—	At 750 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 153 g.	—	At 755 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 154 g.	—	At 760 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 155 g.	—	At 765 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 156 g.	—	At 770 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 157 g.	—	At 775 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 158 g.	—	At 780 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 159 g.	—	At 785 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 160 g.	—	At 790 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 161 g.	—	At 795 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 162 g.	—	At 800 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 163 g.	—	At 805 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 164 g.	—	At 810 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 165 g.	—	At 815 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 166 g.	—	At 820 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 167 g.	—	At 825 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 168 g.	—	At 830 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 169 g.	—	At 835 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 170 g.	—	At 840 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 171 g.	—	At 845 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 172 g.	—	At 850 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 173 g.	—	At 855 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 174 g.	—	At 860 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 175 g.	—	At 865 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 176 g.	—	At 870 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 177 g.	—	At 875 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 178 g.	—	At 880 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 179 g.	—	At 885 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 180 g.	—	At 890 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 181 g.	—	At 895 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 182 g.	—	At 900 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 183 g.	—	At 905 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 184 g.	—	At 910 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 185 g.	—	At 915 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 186 g.	—	At 920 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 187 g.	—	At 925 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 188 g.	—	At 930 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 189 g.	—	At 935 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 190 g.	—	At 940 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 191 g.	—	At 945 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 192 g.	—	At 950 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 193 g.	—	At 955 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 194 g.	—	At 960 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 195 g.	—	At 965 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 196 g.	—	At 970 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 197 g.	—	At 975 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 198 g.	—	At 980 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 199 g.	—	At 985 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 200 g.	—	At 990 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 201 g.	—	At 995 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 202 g.	—	At 1000 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 203 g.	—	At 1005 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 204 g.	—	At 1010 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 205 g.	—	At 1015 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 206 g.	—	At 1020 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 207 g.	—	At 1025 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 208 g.	—	At 1030 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 209 g.	—	At 1035 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 210 g.	—	At 1040 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 211 g.	—	At 1045 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 212 g.	—	At 1050 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 213 g.	—	At 1055 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 214 g.	—	At 1060 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 215 g.	—	At 1065 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 216 g.	—	At 1070 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 217 g.	—	At 1075 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 218 g.	—	At 1080 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 219 g.	—	At 1085 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 220 g.	—	At 1090 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 221 g.	—	At 1095 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 222 g.	—	At 1100 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 223 g.	—	At 1105 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 224 g.	—	At 1110 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 225 g.	—	At 1115 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 226 g.	—	At 1120 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 227 g.	—	At 1125 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 228 g.	—	At 1130 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 229 g.	—	At 1135 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 230 g.	—	At 1140 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 231 g.	—	At 1145 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 232 g.	—	At 1150 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 233 g.	—	At 1155 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 234 g.	—	At 1160 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 235 g.	—	At 1165 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 236 g.	—	At 1170 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 237 g.	—	At 1175 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 238 g.	—	At 1180 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 239 g.	—	At 1185 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 240 g.	—	At 1190 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 241 g.	—	At 1195 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 242 g.	—	At 1200 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 243 g.	—	At 1205 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 244 g.	—	At 1210 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 245 g.	—	At 1215 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 246 g.	—	At 1220 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 247 g.	—	At 1225 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 248 g.	—	At 1230 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 249 g.	—	At 1235 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 250 g.	—	At 1240 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 251 g.	—	At 1245 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 252 g.	—	At 1250 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 253 g.	—	At 1255 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 254 g.	—	At 1260 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 255 g.	—	At 1265 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 256 g.	—	At 1270 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 257 g.	—	At 1275 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 258 g.	—	At 1280 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 259 g.	—	At 1285 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 260 g.	—	At 1290 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 261 g.	—	At 1295 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 262 g.	—	At 1300 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 263 g.	—	At 1305 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 264 g.	—	At 1310 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 265 g.	—	At 1315 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 266 g.	—	At 1320 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 267 g.	—	At 1325 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 268 g.	—	At 1330 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 269 g.	—	At 1335 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 270 g.	—	At 1340 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 271 g.	—	At 1345 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 272 g.	—	At 1350 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 273 g.	—	At 1355 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 274 g.	—	At 1360 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 275 g.	—	At 1365 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 276 g.	—	At 1370 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 277 g.	—	At 1375 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 278 g.	—	At 1380 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 279 g.	—	At 1385 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 280 g.	—	At 1390 <i>gs.</i>	—
At 281 g.	—	At 1395<i	

*The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. from 20th June to 20th July, 1812, at the Office of Messrs. Risdon and Dumant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.*

London Dock Stock, £—. —s. to £—. — West-India Dock, £— to £—. — East-India Dock, £113.—Globe Assurance Stock, £—. — Imperial ditto Shares, £58 to £—. — Eagle ditto ditto, £4. 0s.—Hope ditto ditto, £2. 15s.—Atlas ditto ditto, £—. — East-London Water-Works, £79 to £80.—Kent ditto ditto, £68.—London Institution Shares, £51.—s.—Grand Junction Canal ditto, £225 to £—. — Kennet and Avon, £25.—Leeds and Liverpool, £205.—Wiles and Berks, £19. £20. to £19. 10s.—Thames and Medway, £30.—Huddersfield, £20.—Grand Surrey, £133.—Grand Western, £26 to £— Discount.—Grand Union, £20. 10s. Discount.